

WASHINGTON TAKES A SERIOUS VIEW OF MEXICAN SITUATION

Apprehends Very Grave
Consequences From
Fight at Carrizal

GUARDING BORDER

5,000 Militia Hurried
Away for Immediate Duty
Along Frontier

GEN. GOMEZ SLAIN

Lansing Says U.S. Will De-
fend Herself, But Will
Not Intervene

Reuter's Service.

Washington, June 22.—Very grave apprehension is felt at Washington in consequence of the fight in Mexico. General Gomez was killed by an American cavalryman. Each side accuses the other of starting the firing. The War Department has ordered the first 5,000 militia mobilized in the central and western states to be rushed immediately to the Mexican border.

The Mexican Ambassador today called on Secretary of State Lansing and asked for an explanation of the action of American troops in approaching the town of Carrizal and complained of the occupation of two other towns, as acts of hostility.

Secretary of State Lansing has informed the diplomatists representing the republics of South and Central America that, if hostilities develop in Mexico, the United States will defend itself against further incursions, but it will not intervene in Mexican affairs.

HEAVY PRICED ADVANCE FOR VERDUN ATTACKERS

At Terrible Loss Pierce Fumini
And Chenais Woods; Later
Lose Nearly All

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 23.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: A German attack at Mort Homme was completely repulsed.

Desperate fighting continued in the region of Vaux Fort. An attack at Fumini Wood and Chenais Wood was repulsed, with terrible losses, but the enemy gained a footing in our advanced positions between the woods. A grenade-attack, north of Hill 321, was repulsed.

The communique in the evening reported: A bombardment with heavy shells, on both banks of the Meuse, continued all day, with extreme violence. On the left of the Meuse, the enemy attacked our trenches between Hill 304 and Bethincourt Brook, at 6 o'clock in the evening and were completely repulsed by grenades.

On the right of the Meuse, a counter-attack made by the French, in the afternoon, re-captured most of the trenches between Fumini Wood and Chenais Wood. The bombardment was of unprecedented violence after 6 o'clock this evening.

The continual violent bombardment in the region of Verdun is suggestive of German obstinacy and despair. All their attacks have been repulsed by the French, with bloody loss to the assailants.

The heavy shelling with large caliber guns at Verdun and in the Champagne seems to announce fierce assaults in the immediate future. There is also a significant activity of patrolling and reconnoitering parties on a wide front from Hebuterne, south of Amiens, to Craonne, west of Rheims, but the French command is confident of the result of future combats.

London, June 22.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: After exploding an exceptionally large mine, the enemy, under cover of a bombardment, entered our trenches this morning, in the neighborhood of Givency. The Welsh Fusiliers immediately made a counter-attack and completely ejected the enemy, who lost heavily.

During the night, we exploded a mine in the neighborhood of Hohen-zollern Redoubt and occupied the lip of the crater.

Today, the front was quiet everywhere.

Martial Law in Shanghai Abolished; 'Let People Have Rest', Says Official Order

Premier Confirms Intention to Resign; Affected By
Diversity As to Revival of Constitution

REST FOR THE PEOPLE

The local Chinese military and civil authorities have received an order from the government that from July 1st all martial law and other similar orders shall be abolished. "Let the people have rest now," says the order.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 23.—It is stated in official circles that Tuan Chi-jui, if he has not actually tendered his resignation, has expressed his intention of doing so shortly, owing to the diversity of opinion concerning the revival of the provisional constitution and the convocation of Parliament.

The Peking Daily News states that Dr. Chen Chin-tao, former Minister of Finance under the Nanking Government, was received in audience by Li Yuan-hung, yesterday, in connection with the former's probable appointment as Minister of Finance, in succession to Chow Tzu-chi. Chang Chung-hsiang, Minister of Justice, has again sent in his resignation and, if accepted, Wong Chung-hui will probably be appointed.

There appears a likelihood that the Central Government will again be receiving substantial remittances from the Provinces. It is understood that, in response to a circular telegram, the following amounts monthly have been promised: Hopan \$100,000, Shantung \$120,000, Shansi \$100,000, Kiangsu \$200,000. Other Provinces have not replied, hitherto, although Chekiang promised a monthly remittance, but could not state a definite amount.

Chengtu, June 22.—Chen Yi has concluded an agreement with Chow Chun. The former leaves Chengtu on Sunday, when the latter enters the city. The people are still apprehensive of trouble.

Chow Tse-chi Resigns Ostentatiously

Peking, June 24.—The resignation of Chow Tse-chi, Minister of Finance, is confirmed by a mandate of the President. Chow will be succeeded by Dr. Chen Chin-tao. Sun Pao-chi has been appointed Director-General of the Shui-wu-chu.

The rumors of the death of General Tsai Ao are unconfirmed. In view of the difference of opinion between the Government and the Radical members of the old Parliament, Tang Hua-lung, former Speaker of the Lower House, will be sent to Shanghai, in order to reach an understanding.

According to the Chinese Press, the mandate announcing the restoration of the Provisional Constitution is not to be expected before an agreement with the Southern members of Parliament has been reached. The foreign advisors to the President are urging the re-instatement of the Nanking constitution and the convocation of Parliament at an early date.

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First Constitution Revived

The Intelligence Bureau of the Republican Government of China yesterday issued the following:

The delay in restoring the Constitution of the First Year of the Republic has been due to a difference of opinion regarding the method of procedure.

An understanding has, however, been arrived at whereby the so-called Constitutional Compact issued by Yuan Shih-kai on May 1, 1914 will be revoked, thus ipso facto re-instituting the Constitution.

Cantonese Wrathful

The Cantonese in Shanghai are very wrathful over General Lung Chih-kwang's action in cancelling the independence of Kwangtung. The local Cantonese merchants have wired to the Canton Chamber of Commerce asking the reason of Lung's action. A similar telegram was sent to Gen. Lung.

National Assembly Plans

The members of the former National Assembly have requested the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to allow them to use the hall of its new building for the session of the National Assembly on July 10. The hall is large enough to hold 800. It is, moreover, not under control of the Shanghai Municipal Council, for the land it is on according to an agreement made during the late Ching Dynasty is set apart for the use of Chinese officials dealing with foreign matters.

President's Representative Here

Mr. Chang Kuo-chin, Chief Secretary to President Li Yuan-hung, is in town, he having arrived here by train on Thursday. His mission is to represent the new President, with a view to obtaining the true sentiment of the republicans. Since his arrival, he has had several interviews with important republicans, who maintain that the provisional constitution of 1911 should be revived.

Feng Kuo-chang's Demand

Gen. Feng Kuo-chang, in a circular telegram, demands the Peking Government shall proclaim the revival of the provisional constitution of 1911 within three days. The telegram was very strongly worded and pointed out the danger the country might have to face if there is any further delay.

Plea of Not Guilty In Passport Charge

United States Court Fixes July 6
For Trial Of Maxine
Johnson

Maxine Johnson was arraigned before the United States Court for China yesterday on the charge of having stolen a passport belonging to P. A. Kalleberg of the Chinese Customs. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The date for her trial was set for July 6.

The defendant was represented by Mr. J. B. Davies and Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, is prosecuting. It is alleged that Miss Johnson stole the passport and sold it with a ticket, to a German naval officer, for \$2,250. By this means it is said that the officer reached Germany.

Removing Restrictions Upon Greek Shipping

Allies Had Demanded General
Demobilisation and Disso-
lution of Chamber

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, June 22.—The Zaimis Cabinet has been constituted and the Entente Ministers have recommended the removal of the restrictions on Greek shipping.

The Allies' Note demanded a general demobilization of the Greek army, the immediate dissolution of the Chamber, new elections and the substitution of nominees approved by the Allies for police officials and others.

London, June 22.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Edward Grey said that, pending communications with the Allies, he could make no statement regarding the developments in Greece.

Shanghai Boy, Wounded 17 Times, Gassed And Blinded, Makes Complete Recovery



At the left, Mr. A. E. Ratcliff in hospital before he recovered his sight. The cross indicates his nurse to whose careful attention he attributes his recovery. At the right, is a likeness of him taken the first day he was permitted to put on his uniform after recovery.

A. E. Ratcliff, a St. Xavier and S. V. C. Lad, Due In Shanghai July 6, After Spectacular Experience Fighting in France With British Army

Mr. A. E. Ratcliff, a Shanghai boy who left here to fight for his country in the great war, has had a spectacular time of it, according to news received in recent letters. He left Shanghai in October, 1914, on the Atsuta Maru with the second contingent of volunteers.

On arriving at London he was put up at the "Union Jack" Club for a few days till he joined "A" Company of the 1st Battalion of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. The Military Authorities wanted him to go through a course of training for six months, but young Ratcliff demurred, and after only two weeks of training, thanks to his experience in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, he was sent to the front in December, 1914.

He was in the trenches from December to April 17, and was wounded in the battle of Hill 60 and at Neuve Chapelle. After the latter engagement he was picked up by Red Cross people and taken to a temporary mortuary near the scene of the battle. He was at first thought to be dead and Mr. A. Breeze, of the Customs service, who fought side by side with him, cabled to Ratcliff's parents that he was dead. This cable was of course a great blow to the family here, and for several months, they were in mourning for him.

Meanwhile at the base mortuary he had been unconscious for two days. On his body no less than seventeen wounds were found. Among them were wounds in his left ankle, in his right leg, three bullet wounds in his left thigh, a bayonet wound, and a shrapnel wound in his skull, which took off a piece of his scalp measuring over four inches in diameter, and damaged the skull. Ratcliff also had suffered gas poisoning and was blind for some time.

After regaining consciousness, he was taken back to hospital where he remained for six weeks. Then he was transferred to Netley hospital, where he stayed for nearly a year.

For six months his eyes were treated in Netley Hospital and he was placed in a dark room, where little by little he recovered his sight, which is now fully restored.

From Netley hospital, the military authorities sent a cable to his parents, correcting the report of his death. Mr. Breeze who sent the first cable has since been killed in action. During the first months at the hospital on account of his blindness and weakness, the nurses wrote letters for him. They never held out hope of his recovery, saying in each letter that his condition was growing worse daily, and that it would be only a matter of a few days before he died.

They mentioned, however, that he was the best patient in the hospital. Gradually, however, he regained his complete health, owing to his good constitution.

His father, Mr. A. Ratcliff, arranged with the China Association to cable to their branch in London to furnish Mr. Ratcliff with his passage and assistance out to Shanghai. His latest letter states that he was given only three days to catch the boat for Shanghai, and that he has a nice silver plate riveted to his skull. It took him one day's time to leave the hospital, where he had a great bag full of souvenirs, and the other two days he spent with his uncle, Mr. W. W. Ratcliff at his residence in Surrey. He left London on May 26 by the P. and O. s.s. Malwa, and was to transship at Colombo to the Nankin which is due to arrive here on July 6. He has medals for every engagement he has fought, as well as bars. He was educated at St. Xavier's, is only 20 years old, and was employed in the Chinese Customs. He was a Sergeant in the Buglers, S.V.C. We think he will get quite a reception on his arrival back home in Shanghai. We have heard of few more remarkable experiences in the great war and his recovery certainly must be considered a tribute to the class of lads turned out by the playing fields of Shanghai.

TSAI AO DEAD?

News was received in Shanghai yesterday that General Tsai Ao of Yunnan has died suddenly owing to a heat stroke.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 95.9 and the minimum 75.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 78.9 and 72.0.

SILVER RECOVERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 22.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says that the rise in price caused bear sales from the Indian bazars, which were checked by the ensuing fall. The clearance of supplies caused a recovery.

The export of silver for the first five months of this year declined 37 per cent. The decrease was more than covered by the reduction of nearly 15,000,000 ozs. in the shipments to India.

Americans Here Work For General Closing On National Holidays

Only Two Firms Out of 68 Not
Agreeable; Program for July
Fourth Taking Shape

Americans in Shanghai are joining in plans for a Fourth of July celebration that the city will remember. Through the efforts of the American Association, all American business houses have been addressed upon the subject of a more complete observance of American national holidays and particularly with reference to closing their places of business on July 4th and February 22nd each year.

The results have been most gratifying, only two firms out of 68 addressed having declined to close. It is hoped these two concerns may yet decide to close and make the action unanimous.

Other features of the Fourth celebration are taking shape. Sub-committees have been at work and are to report to a meeting of the general committee that will be held at the consulate at 5.15 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. A special meeting of the committee on sports will be held at the consulate half-an-hour earlier.

Some events have been practically decided upon. There are to be two boat races between members of the crews of the flagship Brooklyn and Cincinnati at 10 o'clock opposite the Bund. A reception will be held at the consulate at 11 o'clock. The afternoon will see two baseball games. The first will be between the Cincinnati and Brooklyn and Shanghai probably will play the winner. There will be a dance and dinner at the Astor House in the evening.

Dutch Indies Opinion Strongly Anti-German

Soerabaya Merchant's Bitter
Complaint; Says Germans
Will Leave After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 22.—The Hamburger Nachrichten publishes a letter from a prominent German merchant in Soerabaya, bitterly complaining of the strong anti-German feeling in the Dutch East Indies. He says that many Germans will certainly leave Java after the war. German successes have not altered the sentiment of the Dutch, as "the news service of our enemies functions too well."

FIERCE ASSAULTS BY GERMAN TROOPS HELD BY RUSSIANS

Gain Ground at Krevu But
Soon Lose It; Repulsed
Everywhere Else

NO QUARTER NOW

Infuriated by Use of Dum-
dums, Tsar's Men Take
Few Prisoners

OCCUPY RADAUTZ

Pursuit Continues Through
Bukhovina; Congratu-
lations from Serbia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 22.—The official communique issued today reported: Fierce German attacks on the northern sectors from the Dvinsk to the Pripiat were everywhere repulsed. South of Lake Vichrevskidie and near Krevu, they gained ground, but lost it again.

The German offensive against the north-west quadrant of the Lutsk salient was also unabated in its intensity, but met with no success. The Russians captured 600 prisoners at Sokol, on the Styk and 218 at Svidniki, on the Stokhod. The fierceness of the prisoners taken at Svidniki was due to the fact that our troops, exasperated by the Germans' employment of expanding bullets, gave no quarter.

The pursuit of the enemy in Bukhovina continues. We have captured a further 1,000 prisoners. Radautz has been occupied.

A Russian passenger steamer struck a mine in the Black Sea. Most of the persons on board were saved.

Peking, June 20.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated June 18, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: His Imperial Majesty the Supreme Commander of the Russian armies has received the following telegrams:—

From the King of Serbia: "I hasten to convey to Your Majesty, from all my heart, my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the lightninglike success of your brilliant troops. My most ardent wishes always accompany Your Majesty, who personally leads your armies."

From the Hereditary Prince of Serbia: "The hearts of the Serbian soldiers are, day by day, filling more with joy at the reports of the ever-increasing dimensions of the victories gained by the heroic troops under the leadership of Your Majesty. Being the interpreter of their feelings, I convey to Your Majesty their most fervent congratulations, as well as an expression of their confidence in the final triumph, which is expressing itself so happily in the famous success of the glorious Russian army, so dear to the Serbian heart. Permit me, Your Majesty, to join them with all my heart."

FRENCH FLYERS TAKE REVENGE ON GERMANS

Bomb Karlsruhe, Treves And
Mulheim To Balance At-
tacks On Open Towns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 23.—Yesterday, French aviators avenged recent German raids upon French open towns by tying far into German territory and dropping 40 bombs on the military establishments at Karlsruhe, 18 on those at Treves and 50 at Mulheim.

A squadron of Fokkers pursued ten French machines returning from Mulheim. The latter fought them and felled one Fokker.

French chasing aeroplanes were very active during the day. They felled two German machines and a third was brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

A French pilot felled two German aeroplanes, one of which was on fire. French aeroplanes also bombed the railway-stations at Apremont, Grand Pre, Sempurges, Romatne, Grand Brioules, the bivouacs at Bois Convoys and the military establishments north of Thionville.

\$25,000 EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE IS SUSPENDED

Plaintiff Hesitates to Proceed
And A. M. Baldwin Has
Disappeared

HIS BAIL BOND FORFEITED

District Attorney Says He Will
Be Arrested If He Re-
turns to China

A. M. Baldwin, who has been before the United States Court for China on a \$25,000 embezzlement charge, has disappeared. He was charged with having misappropriated funds given him by agents of the Republicans for the purchase of arms. He was held in the American jail until last Wednesday when he was released on his personal bond which was signed by himself and Mrs. Baldwin.

The American authorities say that he has left Shanghai and that from certain information they have received it is believed that Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are on their way to San Francisco. Mr. Baldwin was to come before the Court for trial on Wednesday.

There is no excitement among the officials over the disappearance. The case against Mr. Baldwin had practically collapsed it is said. After an investigation the prosecution found but two possible witnesses, and as a climax the complainant asked that the case be dismissed saying that Mr. Baldwin had paid him "\$25,000 Mex." and that he was satisfied.

When asked about the matter yesterday Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, made the following statement:

"The alleged embezzlement by Baldwin of twenty-five thousand dollars (Mex.) from Sing Wah & Co. was called to my attention about May 20, but the Chinese making complaint refused at the time to swear to an affidavit which was necessary before criminal proceedings could be instituted, as he feared prosecution by the Chinese officials for dealing in arms for the revolutionists. I immediately took the matter up with the Chinese Government officials who agreed to not prosecute any Chinese connected with the case, this friendly office being given so that the Chinese complainant could freely assist me in the prosecution of Baldwin.

"On June 2nd this assurance was received from the Chinese Government and an affidavit was sworn to by Wang Yun-kum and a warrant issued by Mr. Kriese, of the American Consular Court, which was served the same day at the Customs Jetty as Baldwin was about to leave for America.

"He was arraigned before Mr. Kriese and held under \$25,000 bail for appearance before the United States Court. I then filed an information against him on June 13th and he was arraigned before Judge Lobingier on the charge of embezzlement by baillee, he pleaded not guilty and was remanded to jail for trial, set for June 28, the same bail being fixed as before.

"I investigated the matter carefully and associated with me in the prosecution Stirling Fessenlen, Esquire, a leading member of our bar.

"We could find but one witness, Wang Yun-kum, we could use (though possibly we could have used his brother to corroborate his testimony) who knew anything of the

case, and this witness was the complainant.

"On June 20th this complainant filed with me a written request that the case be dismissed stating that Baldwin had settled with him for \$25,000 Mex. and stating he would not feel justified in appearing against him.

"After consulting with Mr. Fessenlen he agreed with me that it would practically be impossible to secure a conviction if we proceeded with the case depending on one unwilling witness, so when new application was made, by Mr. Davies, attorney for Baldwin, that he be released on bail, he and his wife signing the bail bond, I did not oppose it.

"The charge against Baldwin will not be withdrawn, and if he does not appear for trial on the date set, his bail bond will be forfeited and if he has left China and ever returns, he will be re-arrested."

'Pleased to Meet You' Says Silas Q. Swing To British Submarine

Kipling Tells How Chicago Sun Man Popped Up as Ship About to be Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 22.—(Copyright, 1916, by Rudyard Kipling.) Rudyard Kipling's second article tells of the exploits of the E-14 and E-11 in the Sea of Marmora. He graphically describes how the E-14 ran the gauntlet of forts, mines and patrol-boats in the Dardanelles and torpedoed transports and war-ships, but spared inoffensive craft during her three weeks stay in Turkish waters.

He relates an extraordinary encounter between the E-11 and the small steamer Rodosto. The steamer had been held up and the crew ordered to abandon ship, when an American gentleman appeared on the upper-deck, stated that his name was Silas Q. Swing of the Chicago Sun, that he was pleased to make their acquaintance and was not sure if there were any stores on board.

A lieutenant boarded the steamer, found a six-inch gun and a hold full of shells. The crew of the submarine put a demolition charge well in among the six-inch stuff and she took it to the bottom in a few minutes.

Kipling also tells how the E-11 was swivelled all round the compass by the currents at the bottom of the Bosphorus—"like a lady of the harem tied in a sack"—and how a mine caught on the bows of the E-11. They daren't come up to unhitch it, owing to the batteries ashore, so they pushed it ahead till outside Kumkale, when they went full-speed astern, allowing the mine to fall clear.

Y. M. C. A. Commerce School

"Commercial preparedness" was the keynote of the exercises of the School of Commerce of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. which were held in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall last evening. There were twenty-nine who received certificates from the various departments of the institution. Of these nine had completed the course in English, four in the Chinese classics, five in book-keeping, four in shorthand and six in typewriting. In addition the winning team in the recent indoor athletic contest was awarded a silk banner, the gift of the alumni of the school. The individual prize for the contest was won by Mr. Ling Yui.

The principal of the School, Mr. Y. H. S. Chuck, was in the chair at the exercises and on the platform was the faculty of twenty-five teachers. It was announced that during the past term the institution accommodated 611 different students.

The address of the evening was given by Mr. E. Atwood Robinson, of the Chinese American Company. His

Heiress to \$50,000,000 Chauffeur in 'Preparedness Camp' for Women



Washington, May 15.—Miss Helen D. Joy, of Detroit Mich., is the heiress to \$50,000,000. This fact does not in any way prevent her from living the rigorous life which is lived by the

women who are now in the camp of the National Service School at Chevy Chase where they are learning telegraphy, food conservation, bandage making, wireless, signal work and

remarks were full of good suggestions to the young men who were working days and studying at night in order to prepare better for the responsibilities and opportunities of modern commercial life. He spoke in part as follows:—

"In China the scholar has always stood at the head in the social scale, and it is undoubtedly a high ideal to seek knowledge for knowledge's sake, but in these stirring times, when the uttermost parts of the earth are brought into close relations through the medium of the telegraph and the fast ocean-steamer, it be-

comes necessary to combine the ideal with the practical, and this has led to the establishing of such institutions of learning as this, where students are educated along the lines of commercial methods and practices.

"Tonight you receive your certificates of graduation. Here you have been breathing an atmosphere of scholarship, efficiency and dignity. I have for years watched the growth of the educational work of the Y. M. C. A. in different countries, and nowhere, perhaps, has it attained a position of greater usefulness than here, and in no line is its work of

greater influence for the general good than in the education of young men to meet the problems of business life. It is true that the instruction received here is largely elementary, but it furnishes the right kind of a foundation for the superstructure of practical knowledge which must be acquired in the school of practical experience. The fact that you are receiving your certificates is evidence that you have been diligent in your studies. Always bear in mind that efficiency backed by diligence opens the door to success and will make success permanent."

SKIPPER SANK SUBMARINE

Capt. Lindley Reveals How Cunard Freighter Worst of a U-Boat

New York, May 22.—Captain Arthur K. Lindley, who arrived in New York yesterday via Canada, on his way to join a ship at Colon, said that the British Navy was getting control of the submarine situation around the Irish coast and in the Channel, and that the proportion destroyed was about 75 per cent.

"For some reason best known to themselves," he continued, "the Admiralty officials never make public the reports when a submarine is destroyed by a merchant vessel. Here is an interesting incident of that kind which has never been published.

"Early in April the Phrygia of the Cunard Line, one of the company's 3,500-ton freighters trading from Liverpool to the Mediterranean, was jogging along comfortably about nine knots off the west coast of Ireland when the periscope of a submarine was sighted about a mile and a half away on the starboard bow, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Captain Manley, who was in charge of the Phrygia, knew that he could not get another knot out of his old packet to save his soul, and all he could do was to swing his stern around to the enemy and put his trust in Providence and a three-inch gun that was mounted on a platform aft.

"The submarine rose directly afterward and proceeded to make toward the helpless steamship, and then stopped and circled to get broadside on. The commander of the submarine apparently had decided that the Phrygia was not worth while wasting an expensive torpedo on, and started to get his gun ready for sinking her by shell fire.

"In the meantime Manley had got the gun on his ship to work and blazed away, as he said to his crew it was better to go down fighting, with colors flying. The fourth shell struck the submarine, but did not do any vital damage. The latter continued to blaze away with her two bow guns at the merchantman, but the shells all went wide of the mark.

"The ninth shell from the Phrygia struck the submarine right amidships, and she turned right over in the water, so that Captain Manley and the officers on the bridge of the Cunarder could see her keel, and then sank.

"The Phrygia was stopped and a boat lowered to see if any of the crew of the submarine, about thirty-five officers and men, could be saved, but nothing could be seen on the surface of the water where she had sunk except some oil and chemicals of some sort which floated to the top."

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—June 25.—First Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher—The Dean. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany. Walmisley in D. Hymns 197, 164, 270. National Anthem. 5.30 p.m. Children's Service on Deaneys lawn (if fine). 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Hymns 264, 266, 427. Preacher—The Dean.

June 25.—Bubbling Well Chapel 8 a.m. Holy Communion and Address. Preacher—The Sub-Dean.

June 25.—Wednesday. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 8.30 a.m. Litany. 6 p.m. Intercession.

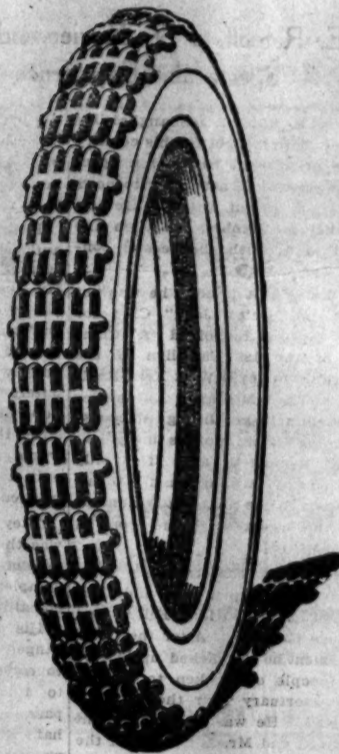
St. John's Pro-Cathedral.—Jesuit. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. W. P. Roberts, S.J.

Union Church.—June 25. 11 a.m.: Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject, Man and Infinite Life; Chant 77; Anthem "What are these?" (Stainer); Hymns 30, 368, 369, 6 p.m.: Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject, The ennobling of the Soul; Chant 135; Hymns 422, 72, 107.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. Wm. Taylor. Evening 6 p.m. by Dr. J. A. Anderson.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai. Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service, 11 a.m. Subject:—"Christian Science." Wednesday evening, 8 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

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Beginning July 1, 1916, THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd. will inaugurate a new Hire Car Service at the reduced rate, for full-sized cars, of

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What would you call a man



who hired a car for ten years —

the monthly charges being \$175 to \$300 or more, when a car can be purchased for a sum ranging from Tls. 1,300 to Tls. 6,000 or more, on which the upkeep and running expenses would be approximately \$50 to \$150 a month?

A very foolish man, to say the least of it!



But equally, or even more foolish is the man who, continues, year after year, to pay for the hiring of a house, and who, at the end of a lengthy residence in Shanghai, has nothing but a pile of rent receipts to show for the thousands of taels expended.

CONSIDER THESE FIGURES

A rent of Tls. 75 a month = Tls. 900 a year	—	In 5 years Tls. 4,500	—	In 10 years Tls. 9,000
" " " " 100 " " = " 1,200 "	—	" 5 " " 6,000	—	" 10 " " 12,000
" " " " 125 " " = " 1,500 "	—	" 5 " " 7,500	—	" 10 " " 15,000
" " " " 150 " " = " 1,800 "	—	" 5 " " 9,000	—	" 10 " " 18,000
" " " " 200 " " = " 2,400 "	—	" 5 " " 12,000	—	" 10 " " 24,000

If, instead of paying rent for a house in a locality of which, perhaps, you do not entirely approve, and in which the rooms may be somewhat inconveniently arranged, you had purchased a plot of land and built thereon a house to suit your own requirements—you would not only have paid for that house and land with the money expended in rent, but, besides, would own property which would sell for a much larger amount than that of your original investment.

ASSISTED PURCHASE

You may argue that you cannot afford to put down a lump sum sufficient for the purchase of the land, the building of the house and the laying-out of the garden—but

THAT IS WHERE WE CAN BE OF USE TO YOU

If you buy the house and lot from us, we can arrange for part payment, by instalments, at your convenience.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

We have six houses nearing completion in the quiet, select Park Tract, which will be sold at a small percentage above the actual cost. No less than twenty other houses have been built by us in the same location, all of which are now occupied by families who have ceased to pay rent and own their homes

Call and see us and talk the matter over; we shall be pleased to give you all particulars

THE CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39, Nanking Road

DEFEAT MANY RUSSIAN ATTACKS ROUND KOLKI

Germans Capture Positions Between Sokul and Sinievka; Bothmer Holds Own

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German report.—Headquarters, June 22.—Western theater.—A weak British detachment has been repulsed at Frelinghien, north-east of Armentieres. A German patrol brought in some prisoners from the British position west of La Bassée.

Infantry fighting has started at the Meuse and the Germans have gained some advantage west of Fort Vaux. The Germans shot down with anti-aircraft guns a French aeroplane, south of the Pepper Hill and another one at Ornes. The crew of the latter were made prisoners.

German air-squadrons yesterday morning attacked the cities in the Meuse valley south of Verdun, where troops were stationed and this morning bombarded the railway depots and troop camps at Revin.

Eastern theater.—At the northern part of the front, only successful enterprises of patrols are reported. The railroad bridge across the swamps of Pripiat, south of Luninets, has been bombed.

The Russian attacks against the positions on the canal west of Logosha have failed, as well as repeated Russian attacks west of Kolki. Between Sokul and Sinievka, the Russian positions have been captured by the Germans and are held against strong Russian counter-attacks.

The repeated attempts of the enemy to dispute the German successes, west of Lutsk, have failed. On both sides of the Turja and further south, on the line Svinich-Gorochov, the Russians were further pressed back.

The army of General Count Bothmer repulsed numerous strong attacks of the enemy on the line Hajvoronka-Bobulince, north of Przewloka.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, June 22.—Russian theater.—The Russian attacks at Gurahumora have been repulsed. Otherwise, nothing of importance happened south of the Dniester. West of Vasyovcyk, the enemy again attacked with strong forces.

The storming columns broke down, partly in the curtain-fire, partly by attacks of German and Austro-Hungarian infantry. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

At Burkanov, our troops repeatedly repulsed Russian attacks. In Volhynia, the German and Austro-Hungarian troops have further advanced north of Gorochov, east of Lokatschi-Kaslin and at Sokul. Here, as well as at Kolki, all Russian attacks, which were repeatedly undertaken with the utmost tenacity, failed completely.

Italian theater.—Nothing of importance.

Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, June 21.—Iraq theater.—The situation in the Felahie district is unchanged. On the Euphrates, our advance-guards surprised the British advance-guard, killed nine British soldiers and captured their rifles.

East of Kasr-i-Shirin, further east and north of Bane, our troops, aided by volunteers, repulsed the Russians. Caucasus theater.—On the right wing, the situation is generally unchanged. On the left wing, patrol fights have occurred. Weak attacks of the enemy have also been repulsed.

South-western theater.—On June 18, after midnight, two Turkish flyers bombed the aerial stations on the islands of Tenedos and Imbros and threw bombs on two torpedo-boats. One torpedo-boat was hit and towed by the other one to Tenedos. On two places of the aerial depots fires broke out.

Of the enemy's aeroplanes which attacked El Arish on June 18, three have been shot down and one flyer has been made prisoner. The first aeroplane fell into the sea and sank immediately. The second one fell on a road near El Arish and the pilot and the observer were saved by another aeroplane.

The third one burnt up, with the observer, while the pilot was captured by us. Men-of-war have bombarded the mausoleum of the Sheik Hamidieh.

Berlin, June 23.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst states: Rotterdam reports that the steamer Tubana, from the Dutch Indies, has been forced to leave her entire mail and postal packets in England.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN
anywhere, any place, any time.
Have some views of your home or office taken

Burr 2 Broadway

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Tannery Co. v. American Trading Co.

Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China handed down a decision yesterday in favor of the defendants in the suit of the Shanghai Tannery Co. against the American Trading Company. It was also directed that the defendants recover costs. The suit was to recover damages for the non-delivery of a quantity of tanning extract called "quebracho," alleged to have been sold to the plaintiff by defendant.

Mr. Francis Ellis and Mr. S. Fessenden appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. W. S. Fleming for the defendants.

The misunderstanding was due to a mutilated cable code word and what was taken to be an acceptance of the order proved to be a flat refusal. In summing up the evidence, Judge Lobingier said:

"It may be urged that defendant's agents recognized the existence of a contract even after the mistake was reported; but we think the most that can be claimed from the correspondence is a display of anxiety to placate plaintiff and save it from loss. They express a willingness to procure quebracho at the lowest available price but we are unable to find where they undertook, or considered themselves bound to undertake, to supply it at \$135 per ton. In the first letter on the subject they quoted 'an uniform offer' of \$160 per ton but nothing lower.

"It being obvious that the minds of the parties never met on the alleged sale, and there being no evidence that plaintiff's position was changed to its prejudice after notice that its offer had been accepted and before said notice was corrected, we have no alternative, under the decided weight of authority, but to find for defendant."

KAISER THANKS SPAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cartagena, June 22.—The German submarine U.35 is stated to have carried an autograph letter from the Kaiser to King Alfonso, thanking him for the welcome given by Spain to the Germans from the Cameroons, for whom the submarine discharged hospital-stores. Its commander boasts that he has destroyed fifty ships, including the French liner 'Provence'.

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Petrol Tax Raised 6d. A Gallon in Britain

Chancellor Abandons Increased Duty On Motors; Reduced Income Tax For Fighters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 22.—The Budget changes announced by Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Committee stage of the Finance Bill, include the abandonment of the increased duty on motor-cars, the imposition of an additional tax of 6d. a gallon on petrol and various slight re-adjustments of income tax. Soldiers and sailors will be charged reduced rates on their pay.

The House of Commons has passed a resolution continuing the tea duty.

FIRE BRIGADE BUSY

Two fires were reported early yesterday morning. The first occurred shortly before 2 o'clock at a ship chandler's shop at No. 1519 North Soochow Road. The house is owned by E. D. Sassoon and Co. The fire brigade found the flames towards the back of the premises and the fire making rapid headway to the adjoining houses, i.e., the China Merchants' office and an iron shop. The fire was extremely fierce and it was hard to confine but three powerful jets did effective work and in about three-quarters of an hour the fire was got under control but it took nearly another hour to extinguish. No. 519 where the fire originated was very badly damaged whilst the China Merchants' office and the iron shop were slightly damaged. Some time after the Brigade had been at work a room of a Japanese shipping office two houses removed was found to be well alight but was quickly extinguished. The cause of the fire is being investigated.

No. 1 Co. who were standing by whilst the rest of the Brigade were at the N. Soochow Road fire responded to a call at 108 Winchester Road. Some bedding had been on fire but had been extinguished. The place is a carpenter shop.

BRITISH WAR COUNCIL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 22.—Lord Hardinge was present at the meeting of the War Council today.

French Deputies Are Confident in Ministry

Hearing Statement On Verdun Operations, They Vote Still More Co-operation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 22.—The Chamber of Deputies has concluded its secret sittings relative to the operations at Verdun and has adopted, by 444 votes to 89, a resolution declaring that it is resolved to continue to co-operate with the Government in giving a constantly more vigorous impulse to national defence, expressing confidence that the Government will act very vigorously in strengthening the direction of the war, noting with satisfaction the results achieved by France and her Allies and proclaiming their increased faith in victory.

The resolution stated: "The Chamber, as expression of its national sovereignty, declares itself resolved, as its duty, to continue to give a more vigorous impulse to the defence of the country, in close co-operation with the Government. The Chamber trusts in the Government to go on in the light of past experience exercising its authority over all organs of national defence and using all its energy to strengthen the direction of the war."

I lie, I cheat, do anything for pelf, but who on earth can say I am not pious.

SEE "THE HYPOCRITES"

A Baby's Skin

is as smooth and delicate to the touch

as

Bianchi's
Neapolitan
Ice Cream Squares

are

to the Palate
Delicious Flavours

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97 Szechuen Road Tel. 2264.



The New Light BRASCOLITE

87 10/2% Perfect Daylight

Pure Soft White Light

Read this Testimonial just received from the well-known Tabaqueria Filipina.

10th June, 1916

International Import & Export Co., Present.

Dear Sirs:

Before we decided to use your wonderful Brascolite, we used from 40 to 50 electric lamps in our store, for our windows and general office.

We were, however, very dissatisfied with them because of the dull light they gave, and, moreover, the large amount of electricity consumed meant a big bill to pay. After your firm advertised the Brascolite we decided to install it in our store, and accordingly purchased two. We are pleased to say that our electricity bill has decreased to a great extent, and the powerful rays of the Brascolite are sufficient to make our windows and general office as well-lighted and brilliant in appearance as we could wish.

We have also heard from other firms that they much appreciate the Brascolite and have reason to think that it is no idle boast that Brascolite is the sun's only rival.

Faithfully yours,
Tabaqueria Filipina.

34 Nanking Road.

Call and see the New Daylight and arrange for a demonstration

International Import and Export Co. (Inc.)

28 Nanking Road

Tel. 1670



"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



Electric Cooking



Why it is preferable to any other kind
Because

IT IS EASY IT IS HYGIENIC
IT IS ECONOMICAL IT IS SAFE
IT IS CLEAN IT IS UP-TO-DATE

Municipal Electricity Department

Showroom: 471-2 Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

The Orchestra of the

Restaurant R. N.
(ASTOR ROAD)

Piano, First Violin and 'Cello
Will Play Every Night from
8-12

The Coolest Place in Town.
Best Cold Draught Beer

SILBERMAN'S DRAPERY AND OUTFITTING STORES
No. 1-B Broadway
(Opposite Astor House)

Special Great Display

Aertex Shirts and Underwear

All of the Best Quality Stocked
Second Shipment of Jacques

Rackets and Balls

Watch the Windows

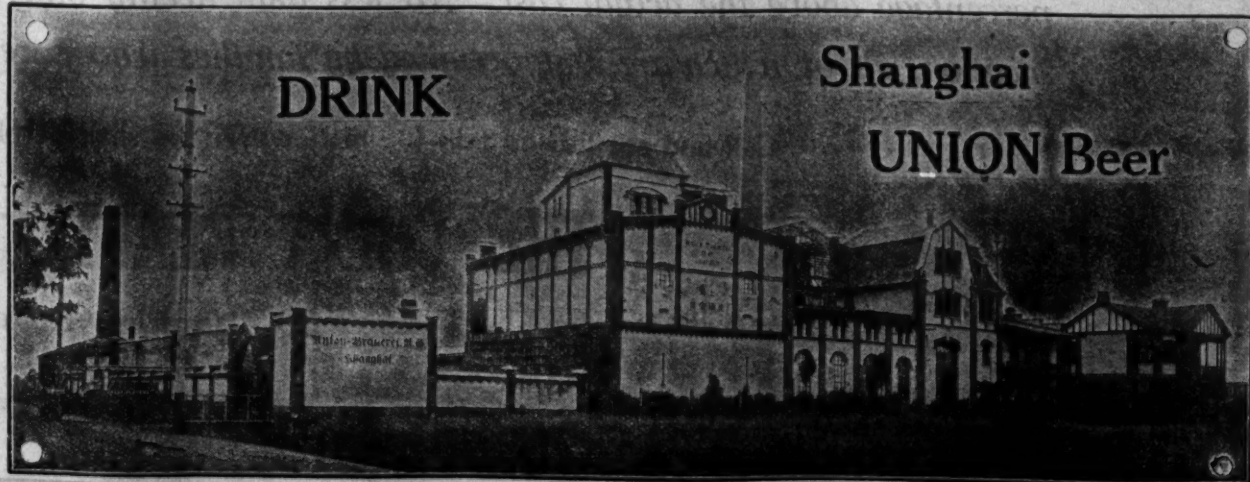
when you go by

SILBERMAN'S

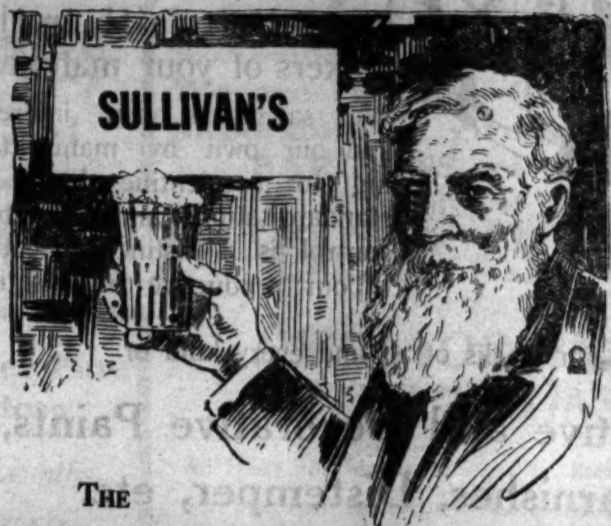
Inspection Invited.

DRINK

**Shanghai
UNION Beer**



American Soda Fountain



THE
DISPENSER OF LIQUID JOY

with a

Prohibition Bartender

Spend your Summer

at

SULLIVAN'S

The Coolest
Place
in China

The Coolest
Place
in China

A "Canned" Hawaiian Orchestra

in attendance.

Open Evenings

HAWAIIAN SELECTIONS FOR TODAY

Aloha Oe
Like no Like

Honolulu Tom Boy
Meleana

Kai Malino
Getting Loo's Goat

SPECIAL

Try

COCA-COLA

It prevents fatigue. Sold in bottles; also served at Soda Fountain

SULLIVAN'S FINE CANDIES

No. 11 Nanking Road.

Martial Law In Dublin

Some Quaint Results

By Charles E. Hands

There is a feeling of peacefulness and settled security in the conditions of life under martial law that compensates somewhat for the inconveniences which its restrictions impose, and most of the good people of Dublin seem to be finding comfort in it.

It is not unpleasant even for a Dublin citizen whose political opinions are based on hostility to the British Government to find himself in possession of a spring Sunday which he knows is not going to be made clamorous by political demonstrations or disturbed by the marchings and drillings of bodies of armed volunteers. It is not merely that the rebellion has been crushed, though that is a comfort. The great thing is that after a long interval authority has asserted itself.

For the first time after many years of non-government Dublin finds itself snug and comfortable under the rule of a Government that is governing. Any inconvenience that the individual citizen experiences from interference in his liberty to do as he likes is counterbalanced by the reflection that his comfort cannot be assailed by anything that some other fellow thinks he would like to do. Martial law may not be desirable for its own sake, but it implies a system of government by authority, and that is something that Dublin has been lacking for a long time past.

Political freedom and all that kind of thing is good to possess as a means to a settled and ordered condition of life, but the sight of a few fixed bayonets in the hands of khaki-clad men answers the same purpose.

Of course there are drawbacks to martial law that are felt to be grievances. For example, a great legal functionary was yesterday lunching in a restaurant to which official personages resort, and demanded with his chop his accustomed modest glass of whisky and soda. He was pained rather than indignant when he was informed that under the existing martial law restrictions no alcoholic beverages were allowed to be supplied or consumed on licensed premises. It was an order issued without any intention of interfering with the accustomed digestive processes of a leading legal authority.

But martial law does not differentiate, and it was necessary in the

interests of good order that the populace should not excite itself over much drink, and that crowds of women who had just obtained through the re-established postal service two weeks' payment of separation allowances and old-age pensions should not be encouraged to celebrate the occasion too freely. It was martial law, which means law with a clear purpose in front of it and authority behind it, so the legal luminary made the best of his glass of water. There was another case also of a general officer in high command who, arriving at a railway terminus, took a hasty lunch in the refreshment room. He, too, ordered a small digestive beverage, and could not get it, for even general officers cannot override martial law. But perhaps this incident was not altogether unrelated to the fact that later in the day a new order was issued relaxing the prohibitive restrictions in the case of naval and military officers in uniform.

Gradually, of course, as Dublin settles down the inconvenience and restrictions are being relaxed. So long as there are fixed bayonets at strategic points a certain latitude may safely be permitted. A Government that has a gun in its hand can repress drunkenness as well as rebellion. The restrictions upon the free passage of the streets have already almost departed. In the first days of the restoration of peace every peaceful citizen who wished to be about the town had to prove himself with a pass obtained either from the military authorities or the police. It was impossible to cross a bridge or to pass from one quarter of the city to another without the skimpy bit of paper bearing the official stamp that was issued for passport.

The passes are no longer demanded, but their issue served the useful

purpose of a sort of registration system which went hand in hand with the house-to-house search for arms and rebels. At first the streets were cleared at half-past seven at night after which hour peaceful citizens were required to keep their firesides. The hour is extended now to half-past eight, and there will be further extensions as the habit of being governed produces settled order. It is one of the advantages of martial law that it is resilient and readily adaptable to circumstances. The moment a law becomes unnecessary or undesirable it can be varied or abrogated. So long as the fixed bayonet remains a wise Government can allow a little latitude to the individual. There are no street lights yet, for there is no need to illuminate streets that are empty after nightfall. There are no theaters or music-halls. The evening papers publish only their afternoon editions.

There is no social entertainment. People have seen more of their own families these evenings than ever before. There will be no racing until the next Cork Park meeting three weeks hence. The first agricultural function will be a bull sale at Balls Bridge on Tuesday. All arranged meetings of learned and philosophical societies have been indefinitely postponed. A journey to England involves no end of trouble in getting

identification passes and permits. The rattling milk cart coming in from the country or passing through the suburban streets upon its delivery rounds is liable to be stopped and searched. A certain suspicion attaches to the motor-car as well as the goods van of all kinds, and a man who carries a bulky parcel through the streets expects to be stopped and searched.

There are great quantities of treasonable materials in existence that have not yet been accounted for. The slovenly and idle habit of walking about with the hands in the pockets is discouraged by the fact that a man so bearing himself is liable on approaching a military post to be shot at sight. Gentlemen to whose mind the right of free discussion and opinions involves the habit of leaning against lamp-posts at street corners would do well to keep away from Dublin, for lamp-post gatherings invite volleys.

There is nothing in martial law to prevent a strike, but it would be very unhealthy to hold a strike meeting even in the daytime, and to do any strike picketing after nightfall would be fatal. The assurance that nothing in the way of industrial warfare is likely to disturb the comfort of Dublin for a long time to come is one of the compensations for the restrictions upon social intercourse

and individual liberty. As a matter of fact, so far as the personal freedom of the decent citizen is concerned nearly everything in a social way

is prohibited, but nobody stops him from doing it. Martial law is a forbidding term, but it is not so terrible at close

quarters. The fixed bayonet at the street corner is as much an emblem of comfort as an instrument of repression.



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that the job will succeed is explicit faith in the makers of your materials.

We safeguard your interests and our own by manufacturing to a scientific degree of standardisation, and laboratory control is a distinctive feature of our productive organisation.

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Great Britain's

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MARKT GARAGE

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I. C. S. FREE EXHIBIT

31, NANKING ROAD.

For a few days only.

Open from ten to ten.

Brascolited

"I bring you the unveiled truth"

"THE HYPOCRITES"

A 5-Reel

Film Sensation



MARGARET EDWARDS
Whose undraped figure made this Photo play possible



SCENE FROM "THE HYPOCRITES"

"THE HYPOCRITES"

144-Nights Consecutive Run

at the

Longacre Theater, New York City.



MYRTLE STEADMAN
The Authoress and Producer who plays a leading role

To be Shown To-Morrow, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

AT THE

Victoria Theatre

(COOLEST HOUSE IN SHANGHAI)

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ADDED ATTRACTIONS

LA BELLE JOSEPHINE
MODEL DE LUXE
IN CLASSICAL POSES

IMPERIAL
RUSSIAN BALLET
(5 ladies)

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La Belle Josephine

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL BARGAIN WEEK DON'T MISS A DAY

Monday
June 26th
to
Saturday
July 3rd

Monday
June 26th
to
Saturday
July 3rd

We are so busy GETTING OUT stocks and MARKING DOWN Prices, that it is impossible to give you a REAL IDEA of the THOUSANDS of MONEY SAVING BARGAINS we shall have READY FOR YOU THIS WEEK. We prefer you

TO VISIT OUR STORE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

100 Pieces Fine Longcloth
12 yard Lengths
TO CLEAR
\$3.00
Per Piece

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

All Fancy Silk Sunshades.....Reduced to HALF PRICE
500 pieces of Valenciennes Lace and Insertion, various widths.....To Clear 75 cts. per dozen
18 inch Piece Lace.....To be Cleared at 50 cts. per yard
A Lot of White and Cream Lace.....To Clear at HALF PRICE

HOW'S THIS FOR VALUE



Ladies White Cotton Vests Extra Long
This Week 3 for \$1.00
Don't miss this Curtain offer

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

A Lot of Coloured Silk and Sattin Ribbons
To be Cleared out at HALF PRICE
Fancy Lace Collars.....QUARTER USUAL PRICES
Coloured Chiffon 36 inches wide Reduced to 60 cts. per yard
500 Fancy Silk and Leather Belts....To Clear at HALF PRICE

2,000 yards Fancy Curtain Muslin
36 inch wide. Special Price This Week 4 yards
For \$1.00

200 PAIRS BED SHEETS
Size 9 by 4 1-2 feet
THIS WEEK \$2.50 per pair

A few pairs of Ladies' Shop Soiled Shoes
To Clear \$1.00 per pair

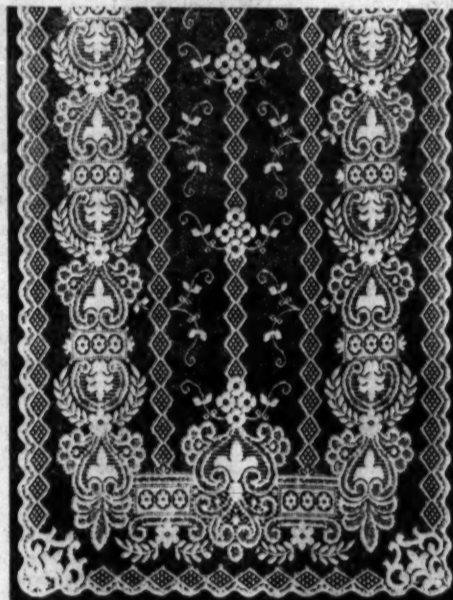
A Very Special Line
Of White Damask Table Cloths
Size 51 inches Square
PRICE THIS WEEK \$1.50 each

200 yards Dark Red Cabinet Cloth, 72 inches wide, Usual Price \$3.50
This week HALF PRICE \$1.75 per yard
A few pairs Soiled Serge Curtains Reduced to HALF PRICE
A Bargain in White Turkish Towels Size 43 by 22 inches.....This Week 6 for \$3.00

A Splendid Lot of Gent's Straw Hats Latest shapes.....This week \$1.00 each
250 pairs Cotton & Hose.....To Clear 3 for \$1.00
300 Leather Belts, strong and reliable.
This Week 2 for \$1.00
150 White Matt Oxford Shirts.... To Clear \$1.00 each

Cellular Shirting Coloured Stripes
30 inches wide
HALF PRICE TO CLEAR

350 Hot or Cold Thermos Flasks. Keep Liquids Icy Cold or Steaming Hot for 24 hours **THIS WEEK 2⁵⁰ each**



250 pairs Charming Lace Curtains. Exact to illustration; 8 yards long
This Week \$2.00 per pair

75 Leather Cloth Suit Cases, Splendidly finished. These are real Bargains **TO CLEAR 3⁵⁰ each**

MONEY SAVING BARGAINS

275 Crepe Undervests for Gentlemen. Cool and Comfortable. This Week 75 cts. each
60 Gents' Panama Hats.....To Clear \$5.00 each
This Season's Washing Bow Ties..This Week 5 for \$1.00
"Pigsticker" Topees, wonderful value
This Week \$2.50 each

CLEARING PRICES

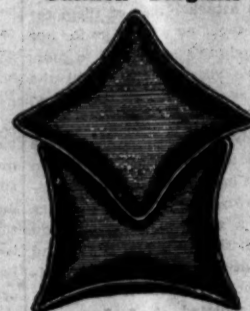
A few Waterproof Coats worth \$25.00 each
To Clear This Week \$8.00 each
150 Cawnpore Twill Tennis Shirts This Week 1\$20 each
Gents' Sock Suspenders..... This Week 3 for \$1.00
A lot of White Wool Sweaters.... This Week \$2.75 each

10 Pieces Fancy Madras Muslin
40 inches wide
THIS WEEK HALF PRICE

10 Pairs Green Macrame Curtains
3 1/2 yards long
HALF PRICE THIS WEEK
Splendid Bargains

THE HOTTER THE DAY THE COOLER OUR STORE

Fancy Lisle Half Hose for Gent's. To Clear
This Week 65 cts. per pair
Mens' Braces.....This Week 2 for \$1.00
B.V.D. Pyjamas.....This Week \$3.00 per suit
A Lot of Oddments in Gents' Collars. To Clear \$1.00 doz.



A huge lot of Kapoc cushions covered in coloured casement cloth with piped edges
To Clear \$1.50 each

Our Sale Spells "ECONOMY" for you

THOUSANDS of GENUINE BARGAINS on VIEW

275 Black Enamelled Bedsteads Size 6 1/2 by 3 feet.....This Week \$12.50 each
75 Odd Picture Frames.....To Clear \$1.00 each
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India For The Indians,
By Gilbert K. Chesterton

Harendranath Maitra, who obtained the following interview with Gilbert K. Chesterton, is the author of "Hinduism, The World Ideal" and the editor of A Voice from India, published in London.

By Harendranath Maitra.

IT was a rainy afternoon when I went to see G. K. Chesterton at the country house where this great English writer dreams and writes the drama of the world. The very appearance of the man showed me that there was something uncommon about him—uncommon in the sense that he is beyond all commonplace.

I was shown into the study. A delightful wood fire was burning on the hearth and the room had about it a soothing and wholly charming air of restful antiquity. But I had hardly sat down when Mr. Chesterton entered.

We shook hands. There is certainly nothing ordinary about his appearance. His face is that of a thinker. His eyes are deeply penetrating, but his smile is full of sympathy and affection. I said to myself: "He is what we call in India a real savasani, one who has found the heart of things, with the simplicity that belongs to real greatness—a mystic living in the world." The genuineness of his laughter is infectious, and takes an Indian into the atmosphere of his own country, where one often meets men of the mystical temperament who have the child-heart at the centre of their wisdom.

Mr. Chesterton is that dignified, honest, straightforward individual man that any nation may be proud of. He is a unique man with a unique face and a unique smile. His continual struggle with his eyeglasses, which seemed to be constantly wanting to come off, humorously suggested to my mind the many difficulties encountered by a nature like his in adapting itself to the manifold petty conventions of "civilization." For he is a thinker, a thinker of an iconoclastic type. He is a rebel, in fact, but his rebellion is always constructive. He wants to see a new Britain, and along with it a new world.

"The time has come," said Mr. Chesterton, without waiting for a formal question from me, "when India and her people must be presented to the world at large in a truer light, and I respect the brave Indian soldiers who have brought about a very much stronger feeling of solidarity between England and India. This war is going to bring about a wonderful imperial solidarity, that is, a greater feeling of brotherhood between the different races and nations within the British Empire. Each race or nation must not lose her own individual existence; on the contrary, she must be intensely nationalistic and be represented as a nation in the councils of the empire. India must be thoroughly Indian. She must develop her very strong national characteristics. This is the only imperialism through which Britain can maintain her influence as a world power."

"I think we can do this, because on the whole we have understood the feelings of people. I do not say that we are blameless, but Britain has progressed with the times. British people are fond of liberty, and this principle they try to maintain wherever they step in. We are not very logical. More logical people would have been fanatical."

"Germany would never have been able to understand India. For instance, if Germany had ruled in India she would undoubtedly have exterminated the people by imposing her so-called superior culture in regard to everything. They would have made a mess of the religious question. Germany would probably have taken sides with the Mohammedans or with the Hindus, to the exclusion of the others. But the way in which India has gathered to the side of Britain shows that British policy in India has not been vindictive; rather that Britain, with all her faults, has tried to respect the sentiments of the people."

"The great note of the moment is the real feeling about 'civilization.' The Prussians have very little thought of civilization. The Prussian is that man who does not know where he comes from. He loves to despise the real art and life of other nations. That is why he has destroyed Rheims Cathedral, and said that he would build something of his own. He does it like a schoolboy. It is common sense that the Prussian lacks. The alliance against Prussia is a very real thing. India has come forward so nobly in this war, not because of any sort of pressure on the part of the Government, but spontaneously and magnanimously. All old civilizations are of this type—our Russian alliance is due to this. India saw very quickly, because of her intuitive faculties, the reality in this war, and therefore sided with the Allies. The Prussian is a person who believes intensely that it is only his own existence that is really necessary to the world; therefore he prepares to do what he likes, regardless of others; therefore he vulgarly knocks down what is beautiful and says that he will replace it

by something better of his own. That is why all old civilizations are against him.

"I have great faith in India. When I look back to prehistoric times I see that glorious ancient land of the Hindus coming forth from a mighty past, mysterious and mystical, yet supremely natural and speaking a great message to the materialistic civilization of the world today. India's men and women of the past have held a great light to the world, and I believe that the Indians of the present generation are also the true bearers of that light."

"Do you not think," I interrupted, "that India should be given her own destiny?"

"Yes, I do firmly believe that, only I do not know just in what way it ought to happen. I thoroughly believe in the principle of representative government. The government ought to be controlled by the people. The government ought to be controlled in the way she likes."

"But who are the real representatives of a people? That is a great question. In Ireland it is the priests who are the real representatives of the people, who know them and understand their wants. I think, more or less, that is also the case in India. I fear the men who receive titles from the Government, and are ambitious to make names for themselves, are not the real representatives of the people; they are afraid to speak the truth for their country, their mouths are closed. But the priests, who do really think with the people—who are brothers and cousins of the people—they know the people better than those who are far away from them. The people can only be represented through some institution, and the religious institutions appear to be the best vehicles in India."

"I certainly hope that in all imperial matters India will be fully represented, represented, let me say again emphatically, by the real representatives of the people, the real preservers of India's culture and ideals. In peace, as in war, India's opinion ought to be represented in the settlement of imperial questions, not through government machinery, but through the people's institutions."

"I was very much disappointed to hear of the South African trouble, but it was, I believe, due to a class of people who failed to understand India, and better feeling is now prevailing. Lord Hardinge did understand, and showed true vision and statesmanship by letting the people of India see that the Viceroy was with them."

"India has no representatives in Parliament, but she has her representatives on the battlefield. This is a new romanticism. Britain can never forget this debt. She will remember it for her own sake."

"This is a bad time for politicians, but a very good time for everybody else. Now we have an opportunity of coming face to face with a great many human realities. There is practically no party system; it has been broken off by the war; there is no longer room for a capitalistic Government. The nation itself is going to be predominant, and India's cause, now that they know something about it, will receive a sympathetic hearing from the British people."

"But do you think, for instance, that Englishmen are willing to be thus treated equally with Indians?"

"Certainly! India must be governed by Indians for Indians. And I cannot believe that the inheritors of so great a past would make bad administrators. On the contrary, they are great administrators; in fact, they are superior in many ways."

"The King and the people of India ought to be one at heart. It would be a great thing for King George to spend a little time in India and go about among the people in incognito—like the Sultan Haroun al Raschid in the Arabian Nights. The Viceroy of India should do the same. The Kings of Scotland used to do this in the Middle Ages, but they usually had a love affair of some sort mixed up with it, I believe; for instance, Robert Bruce was very much liked by his people for going about among them in disguise."

"The romance of chivalry which is being exhibited today by the Indian Princes and their people will have a tremendous effect in bringing India and Britain into closer touch. War is inglorious, but there may be a great romance and glory of war, too. I always picture an Indian soldier as the steel-clad Rajput warrior who fought for honor and glory in the old days. The Hindu ideals of warfare are the highest that have ever been known, and not only the men but the women, too, fought with these ideals. India has had not one but many Joans of Arc."

Here we were interrupted by Mrs. Chesterton, who came into the room to ask us to have tea. A little later Mr. Chesterton had to go to his study to finish some pressing work. As he was leaving us he said to Mrs. Chesterton:

"What light are you going to give me?" She suggested a shaded lamp, but he said: "Oh, no! I should like candles—candles like those that are ever burning in the Temple at Jerusalem."

Then, after shaking hands with me in his own heart-felt manner, he passed into his candle-lit sanctum.

Viscount Bryce States England's War Attitude

In the following article which was written at the suggestion of a Swiss editor, James Bryce, (Viscount Bryce,) formerly British Ambassador to the United States, discusses the attitude of Great Britain in the present war. He says that he speaks with no more authority than is possessed by any other private citizen who has had a long experience in English public affairs, but he believes that he expresses the general sentiments of his country.

By James Bryce
(Former British Ambassador to the United States)

THERE is a familiar expression which we use in England to sum up the position and aims of a nation. It is: "What does the nation stand for?" What are the principles and the interests which prescribe its course? What are the ends, over and above its own welfare, which it seeks to promote? What is the nature of the mission with which it feels itself charged? What are the ideals which it would like to see prevailing throughout the world?

There are five of these principles or aims or ideals which I will here set forth, because they stand out conspicuously in the present crisis, though they are all more or less parts of the settled policy of Britain.

I. The first of these five is liberty. England and Switzerland have been the two modern countries in which liberty first took tangible form in laws and institutions. Holland followed, and the three peoples of the Scandinavian North, kindred to us in blood, have followed likewise.

In England liberty appeared from early days in a recognition of the right of the citizen to be protected against arbitrary power and to bear his share in the work of governing his own community. It is from Great Britain that other European countries whose political condition had, from the end of the Middle Ages down to the end of the eighteenth century, been unfavorable to freedom, drew, in that and the following century, their examples of a Government which could be united and efficient and yet popular, strong to defend itself against attack, and yet respectful of the rights of its own members.

The British Constitution has been the model whence most of the countries that have within recent times adopted constitutional Government have drawn their institutions. Britain has herself during the last eighty years made her Constitution more and more truly popular. It is now as democratic as that of any other European country, and in her dealings with other countries the British people have shown a constant sympathy with freedom. They showed it early in the nineteenth century to Spanish constitutional reformers and to Greek insurgents against Turkish tyranny. They showed it to Switzerland when they foiled (in 1847) the attempt of Metternich to interfere with her independence. They have shown it markedly within recent years. Britain has given free Governments to all those of her colonies in which there is a population of European origin capable of using them, and this has confirmed the attachment to herself of those colonies. . . .

There had long been troubles and controversies connected with the state of Ireland, for although she was fully represented in the British Parliament, the majority of the population expressed a desire, which excited much opposition, to have autonomous institutions granted to them. It had been found hard to find an acceptable solution of this question, chiefly because a considerable element in the Irish population did not wish for those institutions. But the question was settled in 1914 by the passing of an act giving to Ireland (subject to certain safeguards and provisions not yet settled in detail) a local Parliament as a satisfaction to national sentiment and to the desire of a majority for that kind of autonomy which they had asked for through their representatives in Parliament.

What has been the result? Ireland, on whose disaffection to the United Kingdom the German Government had been counting, has shown herself when the war broke out to be thoroughly loyal. Protestants and Roman Catholics have vied with one another in volunteering into the new armies which have been raised during the last twelve months. Some of the most powerful speeches made in defense of the war have come from the leaders of the Irish Nationalists. Some of the finest deeds of valor have been done by Irish regiments. These are the fruits of liberty as Britain has understood it and practiced it.

II. Britain stands for the principle of nationality. She has always given

her sympathy to the efforts of a people restless under a foreign dominion to deliver themselves from the stranger and to be ruled by a Government of their own. The efforts of Greece from 1820 till her liberation from the Turks, the efforts of Italy to shake off the hated yoke of Austria and attain national unity under an Italian King, found their warmest support in England. English Liberals gave their sympathy to national movements in Hungary and Poland. They gave that sympathy also to the German movement for national unity from 1848 to 1870, for in those days that movement was led by German Liberals of lofty aims who did not desire, as the recent rulers of Germany have desired, to make their national strength a menace to the peace and security of their neighbors.

In India, England has long ceased to absorb into her dominions the native States, and has been seeking only to guide the rulers of those States into the paths of just and humane administration, while leaving their internal affairs to their own native Governments. Representative institutions like those of England herself cannot be extended to the numerous races that compose the Indian population, because they are not yet fit for such institutions. A firm and impartial hand is, indeed, needed to keep the peace among them. But the British Government in India regards, and has long regarded, its power as a trust to be used for the benefit of the people, and in recent years efforts have been made to associate the people more and more with the work of the higher branches of administration and legislation.

Native Judges sit beside European Judges in the highest courts, while the vast mass of local administration is conducted by native officials and native Judges. No tribute or revenue of any kind is drawn by England from India or from any of those colonies which the Home Government controls. The happy results of this policy have been seen in the steady increase of the confidence and good-will of the native rulers and aristocracy of India to the British Government, so that when the present war broke out all those rulers at once offered military aid. Large Indian forces gladly came to fight, and fought most gallantly, beside the British forces in France.

III. England stands for the maintenance of treaty obligations and of those rights of the smaller nations which rest upon such obligations. The circumstances of the present war, which saw Belgium suddenly attacked by a power that had itself solemnly guaranteed the neutrality of Belgian territory, summoned England to stand up for the defense of those rights and obligations. . . .

Both these principles—the observance of treaties and the rights of the smaller neutral States—have been raised in the sharpest form by the unprovoked invasion of Belgium only two days after the German Minister at Brussels had lulled the uneasiness of the Belgian Government by his pacific assurances. Such conduct was a threat to every neutral nation. That which befell Belgium might have befallen Switzerland or Holland had Germany decided that it was to her interests to attack either of them for the sake of securing a passage for her armies. England was obliged to come to Belgium's support and fulfill the obligations she had herself contracted to defend the neutrality of the country unrighteously attacked. It would be superfluous to say, if the German Government had not endeavored to deceive its own subjects and other nations by a gross misrepresentation of the facts, that England never had the least intention of entering Belgium, except to protect it should its territory be violated. . . .

IV. England stands for the regulation of the methods of warfare in the interests of humanity, and especially for the exemption of non-combatants from the sufferings and horrors which war brings. Here is another issue raised by the present crisis, another conflict of opposing principles. In the ancient world, and among semi-civilized peoples in more recent times, non-combatant civilians as well as the fighting forces had to bear those sufferings. The men were killed, combatants and non-combatants alike; the women and children, if spared, were reduced to slavery. That is what the Turkish Government—I say "the Government" because some good Moslems disapprove—have been doing during the last few months in Asia Minor and Armenia, on a far larger scale than even the massacres perpetrated by Abdul Hamid in 1895-6.

In the war of 1870-71 the German troops behaved better in France than an invading force had usually behaved in similar circumstances. Now, however, in this present war the German military and naval commanders have

taken a long step backward toward barbarism.

These facts raise an issue in which the interests of all mankind are involved. The German Government claims the right to kill the innocent because that suits its military interests. England denies this right, as all countries ought to deny it. . . .

V. England stands for a pacific as opposed to a military type of civilization. Her regular army had always been small in proportion to her population, and very small in comparison with the armies of great Continental nations. Although she recognizes that there are some countries in which universal service may be necessary, and times at which it may be necessary in any country, she has preferred to leave her people free to follow their civil pursuits, and had raised her army by voluntary enlistment. . . .

It may be asked why, if this is so, does England maintain so large a navy. The question deserves an answer. Her navy is maintained for three reasons. The first is, that as her army has been very small she is obliged to protect herself by a strong home fleet from any risk of invasion. She has never forgotten the lesson of the Napoleonic wars, when it was the navy that saved her from the fate which befell so many European countries at Napoleon's hands. Were she not to keep up this first line of defense at sea, a huge army and a huge military expenditure in time of peace would be inevitable.

The second reason is that as England does not produce nearly enough food to support her population, she must draw supplies from other countries, and would be in danger of starvation if in wartime she lost the command of the sea. It is, therefore, vital to her existence that she should be able to secure the unimpeded import of articles of food. And the third reason is that England is responsible for the defense of the coasts and the commerce of her colonies and other foreign possessions, such as India. These do not maintain a naval force sufficient for their defense, and the mother country is therefore compelled to have a fleet sufficient to guarantee their safety and protect their shipping.

No other great State has such far-reaching liabilities, and, therefore, no other needs a navy so large as Britain must maintain. In this policy there is no warlike or aggressive spirit, no menace to other countries. It is a measure purely of defense, costly and burdensome, but borne because her own safety and that of her colonies absolutely require it.

Neither has Britain used her naval strength to inflict harm on other countries. In time of peace she has not tried to use it to injure the commerce of her chief industrial competitors. She did nothing to retard the rapid growth of the mercantile marines of Germany and Norway, both of which have been immensely developed in recent years. The freedom of the seas has, in time of peace, never been infringed by her. In time of war she doubtless exercises those rights of maritime blockade, search, and capture which her naval strength enables her to exert. But rights of blockade and capture have always been exerted by every naval power in war time.

Let me add a few words of a more personal kind to explain the sentiments of those Englishmen who have in time past known and admired the achievements of the German people in literature, learning, and science, who had desired peace with them, who had been the constant advocates of friendship between the two nations. Such Englishmen, who do not cease to be lovers of peace because this war, felt to be righteous, commands their hearty support, are now just as determined as any others to carry on the war to victory. Why? Because to them this war presents itself as a conflict of principles. . . .

On the one side there is the doctrine that the end of the State is power, that might makes right, that the State is above morality, that war is necessary and even desirable as a factor in progress, that the rights of small States must give way to the interests of great States, that the State may disregard all obligations whether undertaken by treaties or prescribed by the common sentiment of mankind, and that what is called military necessity justifies every kind of harshness and cruelty in war.

On the other side there is the doctrine that the end of the State is justice, the doctrine that the State is, like the individual, subject to a moral law and bound in honor to observe its promises, that nations owe duties to one another and to mankind at large, that they have all more to gain by peace than by strife, that national hatreds are deadly things, condemned

by philosophy and by Christianity. In the victory of one or the other of these principles the future of mankind seems to us to be at stake. . . .

Those Englishmen whose views I am seeking to express, recognizing the allegiance we all owe to humanity at large, and believing that progress is achieved more by co-operation than by strife, are, however, hoping for something more than the victory of their own country. They desire to see the world relieved from the burden of armaments and from that constant terror of war which has been darkening its sky for so many generations. They ask whether it may not be possible, after the war has come to an end, to form among the nations an effective League of Peace, embracing smaller as well as larger peoples—under whose aegis disputes might be amicably settled and the power of the league invoked to prevent any one State from disturbing the general tranquillity. The obstacles in the way of creating such a league are many and obvious, but whatever else may come out of the war, we in England hope that one result of it will be the creation of some machinery calculated to avert the recurrence of so awful a calamity as that from which mankind is now suffering.

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Looking Out For Submarines

A Trip in a French Trawler

By W. L. McAlpin

Paris.

In conformity with the Ministerial instructions the correspondent of the Daily Mail is authorised to go on board a trawler and to make a voyage out to sea. By agreement with the naval officer in command the trawler Bantam will accompany Mr. McAlpin at the Quai des Remorqueurs at nine o'clock in the morning and take him out to sea.

By order,

Capitaine de frégate.

I had pointed out to the courteous official who received me at the French Ministry of Marine that although Frenchmen are well aware of the doings of the British Fleet—thanks to the flattering articles of special correspondents in the Paris and provincial papers—little was known in England of the excellent work done by the French Navy since the war began.

"Let me see your sailors at work," I requested, "so that I may return the compliment paid to the British Navy so handsomely by my French conferees."

And so it was arranged that I should visit one of the great French ports and go out to sea in an armed trawler.

The Bantam—that was not her real name—lost no time in needless formalities. We steamed past torpedo-boats and transports, fishing smacks, colliers, and many other kinds of craft, and then stood out to where the big ships come in from every quarter of the globe.

"That's an Englishman," said the captain, pointing towards the misty horizon, and he handed me his glasses. "Behind her is another Englishman, and the three others following are a Frenchman, a Russian, and a Norwegian."

"How many do you challenge in a day?" I asked.

"Between 40 and 50," he answered. "One day we stopped 74, varying from 400 to 7,000 tons. Sometimes they come up so fast, one after the other, that I speak to three boats in ten minutes."

By this time we were well out, and the Bantam was pitching and rolling merrily. I gripped the rail with both hands, pulled down my cap, and determined, if my sea-legs played me fair, to stay with the captain on the bridge. The Englishman hoisted the flag which spelt his name, and we ran up to speak-

ing distance. Then the "commandant" seized his megaphone.

"Where are you from?" he asked. The answer was unintelligible.

"Where are you from?" bellowed the captain.

The second officer noted the name of the port.

"Where are you bound for?"

And that was put down.

"What's your cargo?"

"Frozen meat."

"What's your speed?"

The answers were satisfactory, and, with the French equivalent for "Right o!" the Bantam sheered off and made for the next steamer.

I offered the captain a cigar.

"No, thanks," he said. "My throat is raw."

These Englishmen are terrible," he continued. "They never will speak anything but English. Many of their officers know French, but they insist on speaking English, and they speak it so quickly that I have an awful job with them. I suppose they think if they spoke French their ships would go to the bottom."

"Britannia rules the waves," I remarked, smiling.

"Yes, that may be," replied the captain, "but in dirty weather, when it's blowing a gale, our job's not an easy one. I am on this bridge from eight o'clock in the morning till eight the next morning—twenty-four hours at a stretch, with twenty-four hours off. When I get back to port I sleep the round of the clock, and the children have to be very noisy to wake me up."

After we had spoken half a dozen steamers I accompanied the captain to his cabin and shook the spray off my mackintosh.

Tacked to the wall was a long list of expected British transports, and another list bearing the heading "Suspects."

"What happens when you encounter one of these?" I asked.

"If their answers are not satisfactory," he said, "I tell them to follow me into port. There they are searched and undergo a close examination. If they attempt to argue about it I uncover that little instrument on the bows, and he pointed to a quick-firing gun forward. "Besides, you will notice that we are always within call by wireless of a torpedo-boat. So they seldom try any monkeying."

"The submarines are our worst trouble. You see those masts sticking up out of the water—two on the right and two on the left? That is all that remains of two English

boats, a Frenchman, and a Norwegian. They were sunk without warning by a submarine. But we bagged him in the finish, caught him in the net. It is some compensation for the ceaseless watch, night and day, that tires the men out."

It was all vastly interesting. But the day I went out in the Bantam the heavens were fair and, beyond an occasional drenching, there was little to complain of. But it must be a dreadfully dreary job in the winter.

The captain and his men were philosophic about it. They know they are doing good, useful, necessary work in the war, and they do not complain.

Some of the men in these trawlers were formerly advocates, doctors, or tradesmen. The quartermaster of the Bantam was a Poor Law Inspector and a Bachelor of Law in Paris when the war broke out.

When the call to mobilise rang through France numbers of sea-going captains found their occupation gone. They could not all find posts in the Navy, so hundreds of them volunteered for service with the Army on land, and as officers, and even privates, they have done noble work. Many of them are in line regiments, some are with the cavalry, and others in the air service. I have seen a long list of seamen whose valiant deeds have won them distinction at the front. Alas! there is another long list of those who have died on the field of honour, whose "souls have gone aloft."

Our own naval men have no illusions about the good work done by their comrades of the French Fleet. Fighting the common foe in a common element has taught them to esteem each other, and, whether they meet on the high seas or foregather in the Allied ports, the coast is always a friendly one, even if it terminates with a pious wish that they may soon send all the Kaiser's ships to the bottom.

When I had said good-bye to the genial skipper of the Bantam and his kindly crew I walked up the quay to my hotel. Turning the corner of a shed I passed a group of London dockers, their trousers caught beneath the knee with a leather strap, just as one sees them in the West India Docks. Half a dozen cheery Tommies went by, leaving a pleasant odor of English tobacco behind them, and from an English cargo-boat German prisoners were unloading bales of cotton under the watchful eye of a British guard.

A truly comforting sight, when one reflects that Hamburg and Bremen today are little more than maritime graveyards.

AFGHANISTAN UNREST

London, May 22.—A telegram from the Hamadan correspondent of the Ruskoe Slovo states that the news from Afghanistan points to a state of unrest existing in that country.

When, during last year, the Austrian and German Ministers and their associates triumphantly arrived at Teheran via Baghdad, they prepared a complete plan of propaganda in Afghanistan. They brought with them a series of leaflets printed in Afghan. They were followed by a party of 20 agitators, whose business it was to create an alliance between Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan, which countries, with the help of Germany, were to open hostilities against the Allies.

As soon as Prince Reuss reached Teheran he dispatched to Afghanistan a Moslem priest, at the head of a caravan loaded with arms and propaganda literature. This caravan was followed by another under the leadership of the German agent Niedermann, and then by a third under an agent named Bernhardt, who was arrested by the prudent Afghan officials. This, however, did not damp the enthusiasm of the German agitators, and profiting by their experience they sent to Afghanistan a new mission whose work was planned more carefully.

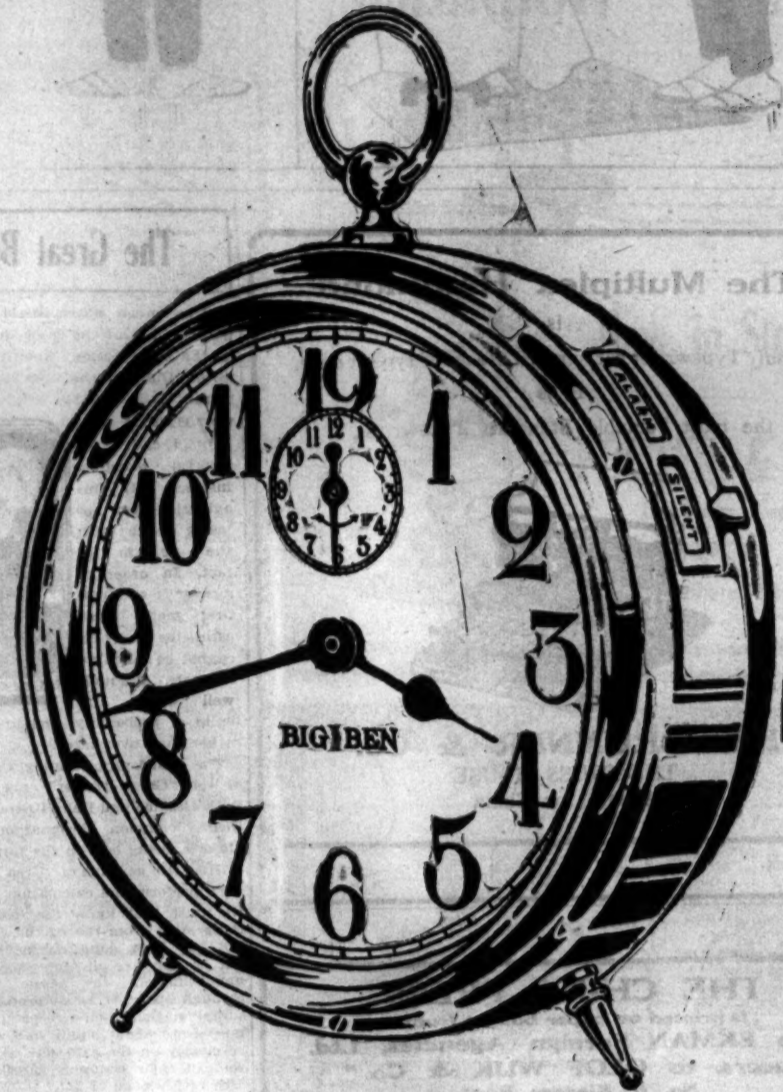
In due time news began filtering through from Afghanistan that the Turco-German propaganda there had taken root. Arms and money reached Afghanistan through the Turkish frontier. The success of the enemy propaganda in Afghanistan must be accounted for by the great prejudice existing in the country against all foreigners, with the exception of the Moslems. The idea of the Germans was to drag Persia and Afghanistan into the war simultaneously, so as to distract large Russian forces to Central Asia. This plan has, however, failed. But it must be borne in mind that Afghanistan is unlike Persia; the Afghans are a more martial race than the Persians. They are better armed and their finances are also in a better state.

It is the wisdom of the crocodiles, that shed tears when they would devour.

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Famous Airman and Ex-Chauffeur for Joffre Attacked By Five Machines

HE SHOOTS ONE DOWN

His Career Ended by a Bullet Through the Heart—His Notable Exploits

Paris, May 21.—Georges Boillot, automobile racer and aeronaut, has been killed in a fight with five German aeroplanes.

He succeeded in bringing down one of the German machines before a bullet pierced his heart.

M. Boillot, who served earlier in the war as chauffeur for General Joffre, until he took up aviation, which he had previously followed as a sport rather than in the business of war, won the Grand Prix of the Automobile Club of France in 1912 and 1913. He gained renown, too, as the Commander in Chief's chauffeur, dashing about the French line of defense at terrific speed.

His eagerness to gratify the General's desire for haste led him to take unnecessary risks. After one particularly narrow escape General Joffre announced his intention to make a change of chauffeurs, not so much because of the danger to which he was subjected as because Boillot's daring swerves kept him awake. The General liked to sleep during his 100-mile dashes along the battle front. Boillot accordingly went to the aviation corps.

He was the airman who performed the service described in a recent official communication, as follows: "One of our pilots, in the course of a stirring flight, brought down an aviator, which fell between our lines at Suippes." It was nearly a week before the world learned that it was the winner of the Grand Prix for two years who had accomplished this feat.

Boillot's name was mentioned constantly as the driver of General Joffre, and communications and articles on the General himself mentioned how the chauffeur sped from one end of the line to the other in the critical days before and during the battle of the Marne, and how he broke all records in delivering messages and dispatches of importance.

At one time he was surrounded by a regiment of German soldiers, and escaped death by riding through them at a terrific rate of speed. On several other occasions he escaped death almost by a hair's breadth. The most delicate missions, where discretion, skill, and speed were required, were intrusted to him. Once he crossed France in a single day, and again he was on the point of establishing a speed record between General Joffre's headquarters and the town of Pontarlier, when, as he neared the latter place, he was stopped by the police and he and his companions were detained forty-eight hours under suspicion as spies.

Public interest is aroused in France by few deeds except those performed by airmen. The accounts of the exploits of the men of the "fifth arm" of the service are read with avidity, but the names of the airmen are usually withheld except on rare occasions when the military authorities think that the personality of the aviator or the character of the exploit justifies the mention of name as likely to stimulate the morale of the nation.

Boillot, who was the rival of the dead Pegoud in aerial exploits, will be sorely missed by the French people, who had grown to know him as a national hero and to love him for his daring.

'War Horrible' Says Mrs. Joe Chamberlain, In U.S. After 18 Years



New York, May 18.—After an absence of 18 years, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, widow of the former Colonial Secretary of Great Britain, is back in America to see her aged mother, who lives in Boston. Mrs. Chamberlain, who is the daughter of William C. Endicott, who was Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Cleveland, appeared to be very optimistic over the outcome of the war, although she declined to comment in detail. "There can be only one end for this horrible struggle," she said. "That is a victory for the Allies."

Mrs. Chamberlain left for Boston soon after she arrived in New York. Tall, graceful and of stately bearing, she has preserved a great measure of charm which won the famous British statesman.

"New York is astounding," Mrs. Chamberlain declared to ship news reporters. "You cannot imagine what effect it had on me just to see the panoramic view of the harbor. Even the water is changed so that I would not have known it. It is New York, though and every wharf sign shouts its welcome to a native, no matter how belated his or her return."

Mrs. Chamberlain told the reporters that "others on the ship took pains to show me from the harbor the Metropolitan tower, the Woolworth building the Singer building and the whole list of marvels about which I have read while abroad."

"I wondered at these buildings even when I read about them abroad but when I see them now I really am unable to tell how much I marvel and I cannot restrain my enthusiasm."

American Aviators Win French Honors

Rockwell to Get Military Medal
For Bringing Down
Enemy Machine

Paris, May 21.—Corporal Kiffin Rockwell of Atlanta, Ga., a member of the Franco-American Flying Corps, has been proposed for promotion to the rank of Sergeant as a reward for bringing down a German aeroplane near Hartmannswillerkopf on May 18. He will be decorated with the military medal.

Corporal Victor Chapman of New York has been proposed for promotion to the rank of Sergeant for his pursuit of a German machine that flew over the aviation camp seeking revenge for Corporal Rockwell's exploit.

Lieutenant William K. Thaw of Pittsburgh has been proposed for citation for pursuing a second German machine from the camp, continuing the fight at close range until his machine gun jammed. Lieutenant Thaw also is credited with forcing down another German machine, probably to destruction, but it has been impossible to verify this officially.

Corporal Rockwell engaged his opponents at close quarters. He swooped down upon the German aeroplane, facing machine gun fire as he approached. He waited until he was within thirty yards of the German machine and then opened fire. At his fifth shot the gunner of the German machine threw up his hand and fell over on the pilot, who also crumpled up as the machine began to plunge downward, in flames, to the German trenches near Uffholtz. After it crashed to the ground it continued to burn.

Corporal Rockwell was compelled to turn at a sharp incline to avoid a collision with the German aeroplane. He did not see the German machine strike the ground, but that fact was reported by artillery observers.

Two German aeroplanes flew over the Franco-American camp on the following day and dropped a bomb which exploded within ten yards of the machines, but caused no damage. Corporal Chapman and Lieutenant Thaw took to the air and the Germans fled. One escaped in the haze. Lieutenant Thaw caught the other at a height of 3,200 yards and exchanged several volleys at close range. Then his gun jammed and he was obliged to desist.

Commencing To-day Our Rate for Automobiles \$4.00 Per Hour

Roomy, Modern, Stylish Cars
FOR 5 AND 7 PERSONS

Splendid Cars — No Discards
Latest Type — No Antediluvians
Big and Roomy — No Tin-boxes

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ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

(American Corporation; Incorporated in Oregon, U.S.A.)

23, Medhurst Road.

Walk-Over Shoes

for the

Wise Buyer

Walk-Over Shoes need no introduction to you.

Their supremacy has long been conceded. We are not satisfied, however, merely to supply you with shoes that modern shoe machinery can produce. We believe the service we render is equally important as the shoes themselves.

If you have not got that pair of summer shoes yet, let us serve you.

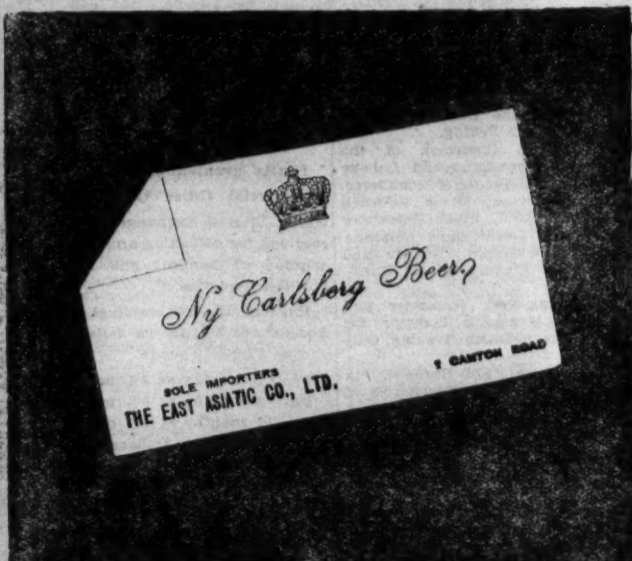
Prices that suit

AVOID REGRETS

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WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17 Nanking Road.



DRINK
Coca-Cola
at Sullivan's

ALSO IN BOTTLES

Sullivan's Fine Candies
No. 11 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 24, 1916.
Money and Bullion

Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rates 72.00
Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Silver...
Copper Cash... 1933
Sovereigns:
buying rate, @ 2-11 1/4—Tls. 6.81
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex. \$ 9.42
Peking Bar... 350
Native Interest... .05

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver... 31.3d.
Bank rate of discount... 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s... %
4 m-s... %
6 m-s... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 28.16
Ex. N. Y. on London... T.T. 47 1/2
Consols... f

Exchange Closing Quotations
London... T.T. 2-11 1/4
London... Demand 2-11 1/4
India... T.T. 21 1/2
Paris... Demand 41 1/4
New York... T.T. 69 1/2
New York... Demand 69 1/2
Hongkong... T.T. 72
Japan... T.T. 72 1/2
Batavia... T.T. 167 1/4

Banks' Buying Rates
London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-0 1/2
London... 4 m-s. Docy. 3-0 1/2
London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-0 1/2
London... 6 m-s. Docy. 3-0 1/2
Paris... 4 m-s. 427
New York... 4 m-s. 72 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE
4-1/2 Hk. Tls. 6.02
Hk. Tls. 1-Francs 4.68
1-Mark 3.84
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.27
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen 1.56
" 1-Rupies 2.47
" 1-Roubles 2.45
" 1-Mex. \$ 1.50
† Nominal

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)
Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
Qn Peking Demand, 105
Qn Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
Qn Newchwang, Demand, 105 1/2
Qn Hankow, Demand, 105 1/2
Qn Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2
Qn Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2
Qn Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2
Qn Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2
Qn Swatow, Demand, —
Qn Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
Qn Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
Qn Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —
May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 24, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
S. M. C. debs. 6% 1916-1907 Tls. 99.00
Langkats Tls. 27.25
Shanghai Tug (ord.) Tls. 15.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.70
Semagagas Tls. 1.10
Taiping Tls. 2.75
Telephones Tls. 85.00
Direct Business Reported
Tebongs Tls. 26.25

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 24, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Dominions Tls. 13.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 27.50 July
Langkats Tls. 29.00 Sept.
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.60 June
Senawangs Tls. 17.75 cash
Direct
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.65 cash
Senawangs Tls. 17.75 cash

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little & Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—
White Silk.—Interior markets are reported as very strong and Silkmen refuse to entertain business till they obtain cover. With the exception of a purchase of Taitlee Filatures at Tls. 50 above opening rates, the week is in consequence a blank.
Taitlee Filatures. Black Horse, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 690 av.
Taitlee New Style. M.H.Y. Blue Dragon and Peima, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 760 av. C.Y.M. Blue Monster and Race Horse, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 755 av.
Steam Filatures have been in demand principally for Lyons and best grades have reached Tls. 1,100 again.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

1916-1917
White Yellow Total
bales bales bales
From 1st June to date, 33 33 33
Against corresponding period 1915 1916 20 11 2 28
*1914 1915 242 407 649
1916, 1916 piculs.
Settlements for Europe, etc., White Silk, 900
Settlements for Europe, etc., Yellow Silk, 100
Settlements for America, White Silk, 1,800
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Fuchow Manila Taiping
Halphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin Yokohama
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk, 200
Yellow Silk, 500
Visible Supply for season to date, 3,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk, 100

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than
10 1/2 Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31 1/2 Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 1916, when the total Assets stood at more than
9 1/2 Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.,

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE
Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
Lo SUN YEE TSEU-CHIEN, Manager.
Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
21 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gooches, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Bhoilo Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Raigoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Fuchow Manila Taiping
Halphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Douchery Peking Tourane
Halphong Papeete
Hankow Pnom-Penh

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
\$23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hos. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
Hon. Mr. D. Landale
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hos. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Raigoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta Saigon
Canton Hongkong
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Fuchow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: Peking.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hankow Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze) Hongkong Tsingtau
Chaochow Newchwang Vladivostok
Dainy (Dairen) o-A
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$2,250,000
Reserve and Undivided

Profits U.S. 4,210,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents

All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 20,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshai London Port Arthur
Bombay Liayong S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sinaifu
Dainy Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki
Harbin Newchwang Tokio
Honolulu Osaka Tsingtau
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 825,000

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay Howrah Madras
Calcutta Kandy Penang
Colombo Karachi Port Louis
Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)
Galle (Kelantan) Raigoon
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Gulds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Gulds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. S.	\$750.
Chartered	253
H. S. S.	250
Cathay, ord.	25
Cathay, pref.	55
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$400 S.
North China	170 S.
Union of Canton	9945
Yangtze	\$250 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$154.
Hongkong Fire	\$375.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	1014 B.
"Shell"	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Tag	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tw	Tls. 19 B.
Koolish	Tls. 19 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 94
Philippine	Tls. 2.90 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Decks	
Hongkong Dock	\$122 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 52 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$80 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 93 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92
Welshvale Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 60 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 60 B.
Cotton Mills	
H. W.	Tls. 125
W. W. Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 62 1/2 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 52 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 91 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Yangtsepo	Tls. 4 B.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 106
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br	\$95 N.
Butler Ties	Tls. 22 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6
China Sugar	\$118 S.
Green Island	\$9 1/2 B.
Kiangtse	Tls. 27 1/2 S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 155 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 16 B.
Leverett	Tls. 105 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$92
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6 1/2 S.
Weeks	\$16 1/2 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 15
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.70 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 1/2
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 1.70 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.40 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.80
Chemor United	Tls. 1.20
Chempedak	Tls. 1.4
Cheng	Tls. 3.60 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.60
Domination	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kapang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Karim	Tls. 15 1/2
Kota Bahru	Tls. 11.80 B.
Krook Java	Tls. 20 1/2
Padang	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Pengkalen Durian	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Permatang	Tls. 7
Repah	Tls. 1.45
Samarang	Tls. 1.22 1/2
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.55
Semarang	Tls. 17 1/2
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.85 B.
Sungai	Tls. 3
Sungai Puri	Tls. 12 1/2
Sua Mangia	Tls. 6 S.
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 1.15
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.10 B.
Talping	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 9 1/2
Tebong	Tls. 26 B.
Uobri	Tls. 2.60
Zangbe	Tls. 6.20 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 165 B.
Catty Dairy	Tls. 18
Shai Rice and Ash	Tls. 32 Y
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 23 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 30
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 88
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 270 B.
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales	B. Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for June 23 was 101 tons."

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Libert and Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

There is practically no change to report in our market compared to last week. The improvement then noted has not widened out, as the political situation is still not clearly defined, the Peking Government so far having done nothing apparently to bring the provinces together. The Southern party is divided into factions each supporting a rival candidate for Tientsin, and in the meantime the revenues due from the five recalcitrant provinces (with the exception of the Salt-Gabelle, which is under European control), are retained by them, and the Government coffers in Peking are empty.

The principal business of the week has emanated from Hankow, where money is reported easier, and an improvement of nearly 9 per cent has taken place in the copper coin exchange, thereby improving the purchasing power of the masses for whom copper is the representative coin. Other outlets are very quiet.

Piece Goods
Grey Shirtings 3 1/4 lbs.—Market unchanged with small transactions taking place at last prices. Sales are returned in Two Fish at Tls. 3.45, and Sycee at Tls. 3.40. Auction chop declined almost a mace a piece all round.

4-lbs. to 7-lbs.—A sale of 6 1/4 lbs. "Loh Pah Zay" at Tls. 2.87 1/2 is recorded. Auctions steady to firm.
9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—These continue quite steady though demand has not been as active as the previous week, sales being made public in Pigeon at Tls. 4.45, Red Cock at Tls. 3.90, Silver Soldier at Tls. 3.87 1/2 and Blue Soldier at Tls. 3.82 1/2. There was an easier tendency at auction for all weights.

12-lbs. 36-inch.—Demand is still somewhat listless but prices remain quite steady, there being the following sales to report: Soldier No. 1 at Tls. 5.45, Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.25, and Stag at Tls. 4.65. Prices at auction declined 5 candareens to one mace.

T-Cloths and Jeans—A single transaction in 24 yards T-Cloths, Four Phoenix chop, at Tls. 3.55, comes to our notice, while Jeans are represented by Red Single Cock at Tls. 4.82 1/2, and Red Two Cocks at Tls. 4.70, the market being steady but quiet.

White Shirtings—Enquiries have not been on quite the same scale as last week, but the undertone continues firm. Sales are reported in Blue Dragon at Tls. 6.70, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.75, Gold Cash at Tls. 5.45, Peacock at Tls. 5.40, and Flower No. 2 at Tls. 5.30. The majority of the auction chop declined several candareens, though a number of them fetched better prices.

Bleached T-Cloths—There are moderate orders on the market for Cheong and Tientsin, and prices show a firmer tendency, with sales of the following to report: Two Phoenix at Tls. 5.60, Four Gold Cocks at Tls. 5.47 1/2, Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.10, and Nine "Hung" at Tls. 4.50.

Drills and Sheetings—We have nothing to report in this section this week.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons—Although there are indications of weakness all round in the auction goods, the private market continues steady to firm with buying on a fair scale at the same or slightly higher prices than last week.

Cotton Market
Cotton—Our market during the week has shown a marked improvement, the local staple in most cases advancing about one tael per picul; quotations being as follows: Fungchow at Tls. 24.00, Four Chop at Tls. 23.00, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 22.00, and Steam Ginned at Tls. 22.40. Other grades being quoted at Tls. 24.50 to Tls. 25.50 for Siam, and Tls. 21.50 to Tls. 22.00 for Honan Cotton.

Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows: Middling American at 8.16d, Egyptian at 11.61d, and Bengal at 6.00d per lb.

Cotton Yarn—There has not been very much business during the week, our market being quiet but strong. The following sales are reported: 12's 200 Bales Tuck Lee at Tls. 85, 300 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 87.50 to Tls. 88.00.

14's 150 Bales Nine Men and Tiger at Tls. 90 to Tls. 90.50.

20's 700 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 88.50.

Market closing steady but rather dependent upon movements of exchange.

Indian Yarn—Transactions have been on a smaller scale but prices remain steady, there being the following sales to report:—

No. 10s. 300 Bales Apollo (Ring) at Tls. 79.00/80.00, 150 Bales Fuzuliboy at Tls. 79.00, and 200 Bales Pabany (Ring) at Tls. 78.50.

No. 12s. 100 Bales Pabany (Ring) at Tls. 81.00.

Japanese Yarn—Prices have advanced about a tael a bale with business made public as follows:—

No. 16s. 140 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 97.50, 100 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 98.50, 100 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 99.50, 75 Bales Warship at Tls. 94.50, and 100 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 100.00.

No. 26s. 200 Bales Fisherman at Tls. 99.00.

At the Theaters

Mr. Mike Newman has rented the Victoria Theater for the exhibition of his much-discussed film Hypocrites. The picture will be shown tomorrow, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

In addition to the 5 reels of Hypocrites, there is to be a good vaudeville program and other films. The Imperial Five, Russian Ballet Dancers, are on the program. La Belle Josephine, "model de luxe," is another feature. Miss Josephine is to stage a sort of beauty contest with Truth in the Hypocrites picture. Calm yourself. Truth goes about through Hypocrites with nothing on but her good looks. Miss Josephine is to stage some "living statuary" but she will wear tight—pink tights. In addition to all this, the program will include two reels of comedy.

The Golden Sword Knot is an exciting drama of Continental court life which is featured at the Apollo Theater tonight. The picture is in three parts and contains many exciting episodes of love, intrigue and romance. Pathe's British and French War Gazettes show views of the trenches, heavy artillery going to the front and views of an aviation field. A Stone Age Adventure is a moving comedy with imaginative and ridiculous scenes. Gem and Germs, and The Flirt are good comedies.

The Red Roses, the Elaine episode that is run in today's CHINA PRESS, will be shown beginning tomorrow night at the Apollo.

The Victoria Theater shows tonight Conscience, a powerful moral drama in three parts. The rest of the bill is made up of unusually good comedies. They are Bloomer's Dream, According to Seniority, Her Face, Coronet and Hearts, and a Keystone, Mabel's Wilful Way.

The Golden Skull, a four-part tale of romance and adventure, is the Olympic headliner for tonight. There is an educational picture called Blossoms. The other numbers are, A Can of Baked Beans, An Animal Craze, and Ambrose's First Falsehood.

A baboon plays the leading role in Ballao, a two-part picture being shown at the Towa Theater. Caught in the Rain, one of the first and funniest of the Chaplin pictures, is also on the bill. Other comedies are, Dad's Insanity and Poor Relations.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service.

London, June 23.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 4 1/4d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 5d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, June 22:

Spot: 2s. 4 1/4d. to 2s. 4 1/2d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 5 1/2d. to 2s. 5d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Closing steadier.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service.

London, June 23.—Today's rates and prices were as follows:—

Consols 2 1/4% for account. £ 59 1/4

Cheques on London at Par

T.T. on London at New York.

Bar Silver Spot \$ 47 1/2

Market rate of Discount 5 1/2%

Egyptian Cotton Brown 11.85d.

Scinde and Bengal Cotton 6.25d.

Mid-American Cotton 8.29d.

Indian Tea 10 1/2d.

Ceylon Tea 10 1/2d.

Plantation Rubber July 2s. 4 1/4d. paid.

SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Business on the Shanghai Stock Exchange during the past week has been restricted and dull. Slightly easier rates have prevailed in the case of Rubbers, but the market cannot be characterized as weak. Sellers at current prices are not coming forward to any great extent. Cottons remain firm at last week's prices. Langkats show no change. Docks are easier at Tls. 75. H. & S. Banks are in some request at \$750. Debentures are in rather more demand.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Nyanya will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Montague will leave the Customs jetty about 4 p.m.

TOMORROW
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

U. S. Nurse Praises

Spirit of Wounded



MISS MILDRED ELSIE GRAVES, BOSTON, MASS., MAY 10.—Unstinted praise of the spirit of wounded British soldiers is given by Miss Mildred Elsie Graves, of West Roxbury, who has just returned from the English Hospital at Wimereux, France. She was a member of the Second Harvard Unit of Nurses, and the youngest nurse in the hospital.

Describing some of her experiences, she said:—

"I saw some terrible shrapnel cases while at Wimereux. Men without hips, jaws, arms, legs, shoulders, and still others simply peppered with small shot. How they could remain alive is a miracle. And yet a large number do recover."

"The 'Tommy' are simply wonderful. Their cheerfulness passes all understanding. Always a cheerful smile or a joke, no matter whether they could move or not. Suffering the agonies of the wound, with all sorts of terrible afflictions, meant nothing to them—they were simply pure grit."

"Not once in all the hundreds of patients which passed through our ward did I ever get a cross word or an unkind remark. Always helping sister, as they called us, whether we were making their beds, applying dressings to their wounds or feeding them. Always extremely polite, they would do anything in their power to help the nurse."

"And they would tell you about what they did or what they saw on the battlefields. Preposterous tales, some of them, that a little simple nurse would swallow with eyes and mouth wide open. But the moment that you left the room, they would start laughing, the story would be repeated all along the line and for days the poor nurse would suffer grins from all."

Asiatic Fleet Notes

On July Second Admiral Winterhalter will entertain the American Minister to China at dinner on board the flagship and, on the following day, will hold a reception in honor of the Minister to which all the American residents of Shanghai have been invited.

Paymaster Hoopes and family will leave Shanghai during the present week and will go to Japan where they will await the July transport.

The Lyceum Theater was packed both Friday and Saturday nights to hear "The Seventh Wife," a musical comedy presented by the theatrical troupe of the U. S. S. Broadway.

The Commander-in-Chief and the American Consul General occupied boxes. The performance was enjoyed by all. The author, stage manager and director was Lieutenant G. F. Howell and the business manager Lieutenant J. F. Donelson. The other members of the staff were H. M. Buckley, Corporal; W. E. Barnes, Ordinary Seaman; and W. C. Hale, Ordinary Seaman, properties and E. E. Gibbs, Machinist's Mate 1st class, scenery.

Those taking part in the performance were G. J. Berth, Fireman 2nd class; H. J. Kruger, Ordinary Seaman; W. R. Schultz, Coxswain; C. K. Bush, Coal Passer; F. A. Dempsey, Chief Turret; Captain; J. S. S. Bollerbrook; C. P. Bokert, Coal Passer; H. H. McNeill, Seaman; M. Shea, Chief Gunner's Mate; T. S. O'Brien, Fireman 2nd class; F. Lonsky, Fireman 1st class; J. Powell, Fireman, 1st class; J. E. Keen, Chief Yeoman; J. C. Hermann, Electrician 1st class; T. Ryan, Machinist's Mate 1st class; C. B. Cressey, Seaman; J. E. Moran, Yeoman 2nd class; F. L. Weust, Carpenter's Mate 3rd class; L. C. Brenner, Seaman; E. N. Johnson, Gunner's Mate 1st class; H. McDonald, Seaman; J. J. Snell, Seaman; M. King, Fireman 1st class; J. J. J. Plunkett, Seaman; E. Richert, Seaman; J. B. Maryin, Seaman; J. White, Seaman; J. McClymont, Ordinary Seaman; W. N. Fairbanks, Ordinary Seaman; W. J. Vay, Yeoman, 2nd class; and R. Ludwig, Fireman 2nd class.

An elaborate program is being prepared for July Fourth. There will be a track meet, base-ball games and boat races.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Lady de Saumarez entertained the members of the Girls' Friendly Society yesterday afternoon at a garden party. By the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson the party was held in their beautiful gardens at Love Lane.

There were many friends of the Society present among them being Lady de Saumarez, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson, the Very Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Walker, the Rev. W. H. Price and Mr. and Mrs. Norbury. After tea the girls indulged in games, the more popular being "Lighting the Candle" and "The Whistling Race." Attractive prizes were given to the winners.

The society has made wonderful strides during the last few years and much of the credit is due to the splendid work put in by Mrs. Young, the hon. sec. Recently the society has acquired a comfortable club room at the Church House. It has been nicely furnished and the members are taking advantage of it. There may be had and numerous periodicals are to be found on the tables.

Siccawei Weather Report

23.—Barometer rising in our regions; thunderstorm of a short duration during the afternoon at the mouth of the Yangtze; hot and fine weather, and as a rule with summer monsoon almost everywhere.

24.—Very fine weather; barometer almost stationary; southerly breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, June 24, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Cent. mm	758.70	754.40
" " inches	29.67	29.70
Variation mm. for 24 h.	10.88	10.90
Variation mm. for 12 h.	10.72	10.94
(Direction) " "	SW	SW
Wind " Kilom per hour	10	15
" " Miles	6.2	9.3
Temperature (Cen)	24.0	30.7
" (Fahr)	75.3	87.3
Humidity: co	94	71
Nebulosity: 5-10	9	8
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Provision Prices
in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on June 20, 1916.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.
Beef	14-20
Mutton	16-20
Pork	25-30
Veal	25-30

Fish	per lb.
Bream	none
Cod	14-16
Mandarin	20-30
Mackerel	14-16
Pomfret	12-14
Salmon	none
Samol	20-25
Soles	none
Whitebait	none

Game, Poultry and Eggs	each
Deer	none
Duck	40-80
Eggs	15-17
Fowl	22-25
Geese	60-1.00
Hare	none
Partridge	none
Pheasant	none
Pigeons	18-20
Plover	none
Quail	none
Snake	none
Turkey	per lb. none

Teal	each
Wild Duck	none
Wild Geese	none
Woodcock	none
Wild Pigeon	none

Fruit	per lb.
Apples	20-25
Apricots	8-10
Bananas	7-8
Cherries	none
Cocoanuts	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb. none
Figs	per lb. none
Grapes	per lb. none
Lemons	each 7-8
Lichees	per lb. 15-20
Mangoes	each 20-25
Melons	each none
Oranges	per lb. 20-25
Peaches	each 8-10
Pineapples	each 8-10
Pineapples	per lb. 10-12
Pumpkins	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	..	New York via Panama	St. Bede	Br.	Dodwell
..	..	San Francisco etc.	Haskell	Am.	Dollar & Co.
..	..	Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
July 3	10.30	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	Vancouver B.C.	Montclair	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Tacoma	Nanking maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	P. & O.
..	..	San Francisco	Tonyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
..	..	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar
..	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 25	D.L.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Namsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	Kobe, Moji etc.	Japan	Br.	D. Sassoon
..	..	Nagasaki, Moji	Nagasaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	10.00 Moji, Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	11.30 Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Aisatsu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	2.15 Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuhiko	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	4 P.M. Kobe, Yokohama	Montclair	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	7.30 Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	..	14 P.M. Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	18 P.M. Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Br.	C. M. M.
..	..	21 P.M. Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tonyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 25	2.00	Marseilles via Suez	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.
..	..	Batavia etc.	Tikini	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
..	..	Marseilles, London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	10.30 London, Marseilles via Cape	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	4 P.M. Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	C. M. M.
..	..	6 D.L. London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	10.30 Marseilles, London via Suez	Nellore	Br.	P. & O.
..	..	12 D.L. London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	15.30 London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	18 D.L. London via Cape	Phenitis	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	19 P.M. Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	C. M. M.
..	..	22 P.M. London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	24.30 Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 25	4.00	Hongkong	Montclair	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	6.00 Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Chenai	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	7.30 Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	D.L. Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	4 D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	7.30 Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	11.00 Keelung direct	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	19.00 Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 25	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Burrumbet	Br.	K. M. A.
..	..	D.L. Hainchow, Eching	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	5 A.M. Chefoo, Tientsin	Haitou	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	5 A.M. Chefoo, Tientsin	Hainkong	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	9.00 Tientsin and Dainy	Ono maru No. 12	Jap.	S. & R.
..	..	3.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	7.30 Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	..	D.L. Newchwang	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	D.L. Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Jap.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	10.30 Tientsin and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	..	1.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	4.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	7.30 Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	..	11.00 Tientsin, Dainy	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	do	Kiangshin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	do	Wanchang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	do	Tafao maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 24	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
June 24	Swatow	Kwangse	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 24	Hongkong	Chenai	2300	Br.	D. Sassoon	WTW
June 24	Hongkong	Japan	3807	Br.	D. Sassoon	WTW
June 24	Hankow	Kiangshin	1210	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
June 24	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 24	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
June 24	Chinwangtao	Aisatsu maru	1847	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
June 24	Hongkong	Antiochus	1847	Br.	B. & S.	NYKW
June 24	Japan	Nyansa	4184	Br.	P. & O.	NYKW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 24	Hongkong	Persia maru	2688	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	Japan	Hakui maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	Newchwang	Paoing	1073	Br.	B. & S.
..	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	1064	Br.	B. & S.
..	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
..	Hankow	Toyora maru	1482	Jap.	M. B. Co.
..	Hankow	Neisel maru	1629	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	Chinwangtao	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	Ningpo				

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, June 26 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangshin, Capt. P. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, June 27 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

KEELUNG DIRECTLY.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemla	4282	Am.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
June 23	Chinwangtao	Burrumbet	1661	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
June 22	Nanking	Brodmount	8868	Am.	Ans. Lloyd	CMFW
June 22	Hongkong	China	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 21	Amoy	Chiyuen	199	Jap.	M. B. K.	PWE
June 21	Japan	City of Bombay	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
June 21	Port Arthur	Chelani	2864	Br.	J. M. & Co.	B III
June 21	Hankow	Carmarthenshire	2861	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
June 21	Hongkong	Duck	4181	Nor.	Wallen & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
June 22	Hankow	Fengyang maru	3268	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
June 23	San Francisco	Georgian	4681	Am.	Dodwell & Co.	S VII
May 30	Foohow	Hainkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 21	Japan	Hokuto maru	199	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 21	Japan	Kwangse	4081	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 29	Hankow	Kiangyang	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 20	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB I
June 20	Hankow	Melso	406	Am.	S. O. O.	SOCW
June 20	Hongkong	Namsang	3561	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 20	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
June 20	Hankow	Wiggin	1219	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. T. Co.	9 p
June 23	Wenchow	Poochi	681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 23	Hongkong	Phenitis	4288	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
July 30	Tientsin	Sikians	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Am.	Ans. Lloyd	S VII
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	466	Chi.	N. S. Co.	KNDW
June 16	New York	St. Bede	3139	Br.	Dodwell	PWW
June 19	Cruise	Store Nordiske	686	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
June 21	Hongkong	Tyden	4860	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
June 21	Japan	Toto maru	1167	Jap.	S. S.	10 p
June 22	Java	Tikipi	2888	Dnt.	H. C. T. Co.	K 4 W
June 23	Newchwang	Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 20	Japan	Wakasa maru	3677	Jap.	N. Y. K.	SOCW
June 19	Hongkong	Yingchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 21	Dainy	Yunnan	3770	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Wednesday, July 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. P. Halkett, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. P. Halkett, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Burrumbet will leave on Sunday, June 25. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, N. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain A. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtszepoo wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

maila will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Suifu left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Koonshing, will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Tsingtao today.

The I.C. s.s. Choyhsang, will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow today.

The I.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Swatow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Dainy on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hinchang left Swatow for Shanghai on Thursday.

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Business and Official Notices

1284, BROADWAY. TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
 Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
 SHANGHAI.
 Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.
 The China Press is on sale at our store

Taijing Rubber Estate, Limited
 (1913).
 INTERIM DIVIDEND.

THE Directors of The Taijing Rubber Estate, Limited (1913), have declared an interim Dividend on the current year's working of 10% on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 28th June, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 27th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents.
 Shanghai, 17th June, 1916.
 10144 J-27

Just Landed:

Superior Sheetings, 70, 80, 90 inches wide.
 Bath and Face Towels, any size.
 Huckaback and Honeycomb Towels.
 Pure Linen Huck by the yard.
 Bath Mats and Bath Gowns.
 Superior Longcloth and Lawns.
 Sanitary Cellular Cloth.
 etc., etc., etc.

HILL & CO.
 Phone 2240
 129 North Soochow Road
 2 doors from General Hospital

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road
 Ores, Minerals, Metals,
 Industrial Chemicals and
 Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA
 now ready for delivery
 Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
 (NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁珠寶收買珍珠
Pearl Dealers
 49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has NEW PEARLS to dispose of is requested to communicate with us. We are ready to buy white Pearls from European countries. Write to, or call in person at the above address.

S. S. SHIMIZU

SOLE IMPORTERS OF
BEEF

From Tsingtao.

Families, Hotels and Steamers supplied at very low rates.

K2270 Boone Road (corner of Miller Road).

Tel. 1936. 10192

Yoghurt (sour milk).

FRESH MILK

Delivered daily
 Prices moderate

AIKOSHA DAIRY.

Tel. 2175. 53 Avenue Dubail. 10192

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and cutlery

Per Doz.
 Table Spoons and Forks... \$4.50
 Dessert " " " " " " 3.50
 Tea Spoons " " " " " " 1.50
 Dessert Knives (Ivory handles) 8.00
 " " (Ivory ") 5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.
 A. 133 Szechuen Road,
 Telephone No. 805.

Classified Advertisements

APARTMENTS

WELL-FURNISHED room, separate bathroom, Range Road, facing south. Low rent to suitable tenant. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

10180 J 26

45. BUBBLING WELL Road, two very large rooms, both with bathrooms attached; also a small room with bathroom.

10166 J 30

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3 Minghong Road. Furnished room to let, facing south, with bathroom attached. With or without board. Central location. Phone 2650.

10189 J 28

APARTMENTS WANTED

UNFURNISHED house wanted by July 1st, in Hongkew district preferably, between Quinsan and Range Roads; about 6 rooms. Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.

10218

GENTLEMAN of neutral nationality desires room and board in British or American family, or room only, with usual comforts. Offers to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.

10205 J 25

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, two good Chinese boys. Please apply to The Petrograd Bakery, 116-A, Broadway.

10211 J 28

WANTED, competent stenotypist. Salary Tls. 125 to Tls. 200, according to ability and previous experience. Apply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

10207 J 27

WANTED by an American firm in Tientsin, competent lady stenographer and typist. Knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Apply, giving full particulars, to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.

10152 J 25

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

10032 T.F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9960 J 26

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-A, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

BEAUTIFUL FLAT of 7 rooms on the Bund, fully furnished, to let, from July 1st to September 30th. Reception room, drawing room, library, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and roof-garden. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10197 J 25

EDUCATIONAL

MRS. S. E. TAYLOR, representative teacher, Effa Ellis Perfield music system, will conduct summer classes, or private tuition if preferred, at her studio, 89, Bubbling Well Road, beginning July 1st.

10141 J 18 25

LADY, experienced in teaching English to Chinese, is open to engagement for the coming autumn. Reply, giving particulars, to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.

10181 J 5

WANTED by English lady, Chinese pupils for shorthand and typewriting and English. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

10165 J 27

EXPERIENCED TEACHER of Mandarin Chinese has spare time for more pupils (morning and evening). Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.

10155 J 25

And thus I clothe my
 naked villainy with odd
 old ends stol'n forth of
 Holy Writ:
 And seem a saint, when
 most I play the devil.

SEE "THE HYPOCRITES"

THE BUSINESS OF

N. Lazarus & Co.
 Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

Mr. H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the

Diploma for optics of the

Worshipful Co. of Spectacle

Makers, London, the Late

Professor Sylvanus Thompson

being the chief examiner for the

above Diploma.

He Saw Through Dad

Four-year-old John is an intrepid climber of trees in the orchard of his parents in New Jersey. One day, recently, his father noticed that he had climbed higher than ever before, but, although alarmed for his son's safety, he did not wish the little chap to know it. He simply called to the boy in the tree top to be careful, and suggested that it would be well for him to come down. The little shaver made no move, and after a long silence called to his father, who was at the base of the tree:

"Daddy, I wish this tree went right on up into the sky."

"Why, boy?"

"So I could climb right up and see God."

It seemed a good time to combine a little metaphysical teaching with the principles of safety first, so the father said:

"You don't have to climb any higher than you already are to see God. Don't you know God is everywhere—down in the house with mother and right here on the ground—everywhere?"

The four-year-old swung one foot back and forth from the swaying limb, and said:

"You want me to come DOWN!"

One On the Doctor

One afternoon, just as Dr. Bundy's office hour had begun, a very excited individual rushed into his office.

"Doctor, Doctor! Just one moment!" he cried.

"I'll see you shortly," said the doctor.

"Only a second, Doctor!" protested the perturbed one. "Only a second is what I want!"

"I'll see you shortly," repeated the physician, with impatience.

Then man, with a sigh, took a seat in the reception room. His excitement soon subsided, apparently, and he read the magazines lying on the table, making no further efforts to see the doctor.

After several patients had consulted the doctor, the latter stepped over to the man, and said:

"You were in somewhat of a hurry, I believed, Sir. What can I do for you?"

"Oh, nothing now," replied the man. "I only dropped in to tell you that your neighbor's cows escaped from the yard and are having a fine time among your flowerbeds."

I. C. S. FREE EXHIBIT

31, NANKING ROAD.

For a few days only.

Open from ten to ten.

Brascolited.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
 June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 1	Mail 5	Miles	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	Mail 102	Mail 101
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	5.03	15.53
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	4.55	15.45
Mail 102	Mail 2		dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed. Fridays	9.35	0	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	23.40	19.27
2.30			arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	7.10	1.25
Mon. & Thurs.	4.45	19.10	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	6.50	1.10
	4.55	19.30	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	Thurs. & Sat.	1.01
	5.03	19.30	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	6.40	

Local 5	Mail 3	Miles	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	Mail 102	Local 5
7.30	12.30	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	18.22	19.56
7.40	12.40	71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	11.67	15.28
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41	221	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	6.30	9.01
7	30	23.01	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	0.54	12.26
15.35	6.55	421	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	22.4	10.02
17.46	9.08		arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	19.35	7.40
8	6.00	9.23	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	19.15	21.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	14.52	15.25
11.60	13.28	611	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	14.49	14.18
18.02	17.07	62	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	9.45	6.50
Exp.	Exp.	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	Exp.	Fast	
23.00	23.04		arr. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.05		
7.00	7.10	193	arr. Shanghai	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04	
					23.00	7.35	

Yenchowfu-Tainingchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochung Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr. Tainingchow	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30
9.48	15.03	arr. Yenchowfu	dep. Tainingchow	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.58
						dep. Lincheng	arr. Tsochung
						8.08	14.38
						7.00	13.30

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom at
134, 135a SZECHUEN ROAD

ON

Tuesday, the 27th inst.
at 10 a.m.

Superior Household

Furniture and Effects

Bedroom-Suites, Dining Room Suites,
Drawing Room Suites, Centre Tables,
Bookcases, Roll-top Desks, Ladies'
Desks, Office Chairs, Single & Double
Beds, Jardinieres, Ice Chests, Tea-
pots, Gramophones and Records,
Pictures, and a lot of Sundries, etc.,
etc.

On View Monday, 27th inst.

TENNIS

GLASSES. NON-BLURRING

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.

OPTOMETRIST—1A JINKEE ROAD

8973

Consolidated Rubber Estates
(1914), Limited(Incorporated under the Hongkong
Ordinances)

AT a Meeting of the Directors held on June 15th, 1916, it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent (which equals 15 Tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after 3rd July, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th June to 3rd July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

China Realty Company, Ltd.

Secretaries & General Managers.
10134

For Sale

As a Good Paying Concern,
Owner going home

Tollefsen's Private Hotel

18, 19 and 23, Chaoufoong Road
Established 1908

Containing Large Dining-room (newly done up and decorated), Drawing-room, Billiard-room and Refreshment room and 30 Bedrooms, all well furnished. Also one Ford Touring Car, as good as new.

Apply T. Tollefsen,
Proprietor.

10151 J. 25

FRESH BUTTER

All possible requirements are fully met by the following three Brands of fresh Butter:—

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Fresh and pure and never fails to give entire satisfaction. The highest standard in Butter.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." Ten cents per lb. cheaper. A good reliable Butter.

"O K" Brand

Next in quality to "Meadow," 10 cents per lb. cheaper. A good sound Butter: may be used for table or for cooking.

These three Butters are imported by us in cold-storage, kept in our own cold-storage and supplied to the Retailers in small quantities every day or, if desired, four times daily, thus ensuring FRESHNESS.

May be obtained of all Retailers.

Imported by

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents,

Tel. 946. 5 Peking Road,
Shanghai, 7th June, 1916. 10063Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -MAKE YOUR
OFFICE COOLERA Supply of
"Elephant Head"
PilsenerWill Make Your Office
Seem Cooler"HIRANO" MINERAL
WATER
Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Planta-
tions, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of The Board of Directors held on Saturday, 24th June, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 25 Cendars per share on the issued Capital of the Company, on Monday, 10th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st July to 10th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 24th June, 1916.

13 Nanjing Road, Shanghai. 10214

MOKANSHAN

Transportation Notice

Through Train Service—Shanghai and Kon Tsen Chiao—is re-opened. Trains leave Shanghai South station 8.00, 8.55 a.m., 3.30 p.m.

Launch Service—Kon Tsen Chiao to Sanjaopoo—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting with 8.00 a.m. train from Shanghai. Return alternate days.

Fourteen Hours between Shanghai and Mountain Top.

Tickets on sale at Shanghai South at \$5.00, plus railroad fare.

Light luggage only taken on launch.

Daily launch service will be inaugurated as soon as demand warrants.

Licensed Native House Boats may be called at Kon Tsen Chiao, at fixed prices, through the agent of the Association who will meet all trains.

N. B.—This year a collector for the Association will collect all accounts on the mountain. No Money should be paid to boatmen, chair-bearers, or luggage carriers. Sign chits in each case.

Call only licensed boats at Kon Tsen Chiao.

For the Association,
P. R. BAKEMAN, Secretary.
10169

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

White Zinc Paint

White Lead Paint

Red Lead Paint

made by

W. H. C.—Hubbuck—Blundell Spence

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT. OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-
FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND
COOKINGALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

TEL. ADDRESS

E. H. DUNNING,

"KALEE"

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NOTICE

CHOW LAN-CHU (周蘭齋), native of Canton, Ex-Consul for China at New Zealand—TAKE NOTICE that Messrs. Kirchner and Boger, merchants, at Shanghai, have filed a petition in the International Mixed Court at Shanghai, charging you with having fraudulently obtained from them the sum of 2,000 Mexican Dollars by means of false pretence: to wit, a false statement of your brother Chow Tsz-chi (周自齊), Ex-Minister for Agriculture and Commerce of the Republic of China, whereby the said Chow Tsz-chi was to guarantee the repayment of the aforesaid Dollars 2,000.

Application has been made to the Court, that should you fail to appear before the aforesaid Court within thirty days from the date hereof, a judgment in contumacia shall be given against you and that a reward shall be put up for your arrest.

MAJOR ST. P. RUDINGER.

Counsel for Complainants.

Shanghai, this 15th day of June
A.D. MCMXVI. 10163

TOURIST TICKETS.

ON and from 1st July, 1916, First and Second Class Return Tourist Tickets at reduced fares will be issued to the following Summer Resorts and places of interest on the Chinese Government Railways.

Sin-tien, Leang-kou-tchouang (for Hsiling Tombs), Nankow (for Nankow Pass, Great Wall and Ming Tombs), Kalgan (for Great Wall and Mongol Market), Tatungfu (Ta Fu Sse Marble Temple), Peking (Summer Palace, Temple of Heaven, etc.), Peitaiho, Tangho (for Chingwangtao) Shanhaikuan (for Great Wall), Taianfu (for Taishan Mountain) & Chufou (for Birthplace of Confucius).

Full particulars will be sent on application to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Shanghai North Station. Tel. No. 900.

J. D. READ,

Traffic Manager.

10215

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914)

The Public are hereby notified that the fourth payment of interest of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the payment of interest of the said Loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:—

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: The 30th June of the 5th year of the Chinese Republic.

2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:

a. All Magistrates' Yamen.
b. The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
c. The reliable agents of the above mentioned two banks.

3. The methods for the claiming of interest:

The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax and duties. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big Dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned. The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at all authorised organs above mentioned.

By Order

The Bureau of National Loans.

10204 J. 5

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Voting Members will be held at the Grand Stand on Friday, the 30th day of June, 1916, at 6 p.m., in order to amend the Club's rules in the way suggested in the Notice affixed to the Notice-board in the Coffee Room at the Grand Stand.

By order of the Stewards,

F. J. BURRETT,

Hony. Actg. Secretary,

Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, 23rd June, 1916. 10209 J. 30

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters, 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

9992

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 15

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidHeadlines must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9408

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

One flat with bathroom, facing the Quinsan Gardens; as well as two nice rooms facing South with bathrooms attached, suitable for a married couple.

10076

TO LET, well-furnished front room, with small room attached, also bathroom and balcony. Suitable married couples or bachelors; also attic room at moderate terms. 12-a, Quinsan Gardens.

10213 J. 25 27

TO LET, most conveniently situated, furnished rooms, with nice board, \$50-70 per month. Tiffin, dinner, \$1 each. Continental Hotel, 89 Szechuen Road (opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw.)

10217 J. 25

CARTER ROAD, to let, in neutral family, two furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without kitchen. Telephone and every convenience. Apply to Box 474, THE CHINA PRESS.

10212 J. 25

TO LET, July 1st, large furnished room, facing south, verandah and bathroom, good board; also small room. English family. 31 Boone Road.

10182 J. 22 25

TO LET, with good board and attendance, in a clean, well-kept boarding house, double and single cool, well-furnished rooms, with nice bathrooms. Phone and lift. Terms very moderate. Apply at 103 Szechuen Road.

10203 J. 27

TO LET, furnished housekeeping flat, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, verandah. Western district, near English and French trams. Tails 35 month. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.

10202 J. 27

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Overland Roadster, 4 cylinder, fully equipped and in excellent condition. Will sell very cheap. For particulars apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

10188 J. 25

POINTER PUPS, three months old, 25 Tails. Dam believed to be full-blood German pointer, sire full-blood English pointer (imported). Pups and parents on view at Fou Foong Flour Mill, on Soochow Creek, near Robison Road, East of Gordon Road.

10200 J. 2

FOR SALE, 3-a Kodak, excellent condition, nearly new, postcard size. Price \$45 or near offer. Apply to Box 475, THE CHINA PRESS.

10216 J. 27

FOR SALE, one U. H. Magneto, one automatic Amac carburettor and one horn. Tls. 52 altogether, or sold separately. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

10201 J. 26

1 PEUGEOT motor-cycle for sale, 1 cylinder, 2½ h.p., battery ignition, with a new extra set of Continental tyres. Price Tails 200. Sensespray carburettor. Apply to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

10170 J. 21 23 25

ONE N. S. U. motor-cycle for sale, two months used, in excellent running order, two cylinders, 5 h.p., magneto, kickstarter, free wheel and two speeds, automatic oil feed, large, comfortable footboards. Price Tails 400. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

10167 J. 21 23 25

CHINESE CLERK and interpreter, of good family, aged 30, educated at Queen's College, Hongkong, graduate from Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, now employed in foreign importing firm in Shanghai, seeks position. Salary required \$80 monthly. Good recommendation from present employers. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

10206 J. 27

GENTLEMAN, speaking English, French and German is willing to undertake any kind of office work during July and August. Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

10171 J. 25

SOAP EXPERT, shortly disengaged, makes all soaps and special lines. Can erect and work large or small factory. Competent, energetic; best credentials. Apply Soaps, Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

10117

EXPERIENCED young man (neutral), speaks Chinese fluently, travelled throughout China, executive experience, excellent references, seeks position. Apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS.

10194 J. 29

BRITISHER with thorough knowledge of documentary Chinese and Chinese advertisements wants work after office hours. Right man to introduce new specialties. Best references. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

10161 J. 25

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

9990

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

9991

FOR SALE, American make, 6 cylinder, 5 passenger automobile. Completely equipped and in perfect running condition. Will sell at a sacrifice on account of owner returning to America. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.

10188 J. 25

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10107 J. T. F.

FOR SALE: Studebaker car, 5-seater, complete, with 2 gas and 3 oil lamps. Just overhauled and repainted. Excellent condition. Price low. For examination or demonstration, address to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.

10173 J. 21 23 25

1 ORIGINAL Sensespray Carburettor for motor-cycle, for sale, complete with fittings, at \$20. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

10169 J. 21 23 25

WINCHESTER cartridges for sale, cal. .22; 800 each, short \$1.50, long \$2.00 per hundred. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

10168 J. 21 23 25

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 15

Intimate Peeps at American Beauties

Posed Especially
By Mrs. Vernon Castle,
a Distinguished

Star Who Will
Appear Exclusively
in International
Film Service
Productions.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
CAMBELL STUDIO



Watch for Fascinating New "Elaine" Films Every Week

READ It Here Now—Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The New Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Featuring
Miss Pearl White..... **Elaine Dodge**
Mr. Arnold Daly..... **"Craig Kennedy"**
Mr. Edwin Arden..... **Wu-Fang**

The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction

The Chinese Master Criminal

Written by Arthur B. Reeve

The Well-Known Novelist and the
 Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories

Dramatized Into a Photo-Play by Chas. W. Goddard,

Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

THE New York police are mystified by a series of murders and other crimes. The principal clue to the criminals is a warning letter, which is sent the victims, signed with a "clutching hand." The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge, the wealthy insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try to unravel the mystery. What Kennedy accomplishes is told by his friend, Jamison, a newspaper man.

Each chapter deals with a new plot against the lives of Kennedy and Elaine, but each time the master criminal is defeated by the marvelous skill of Kennedy. At last Kennedy discovers the "clutching hand" to be Elaine's trusted lawyer, Bennett. His identity known, he flees to the den of a Chinese criminal, who has assisted him in many of his criminal operations.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ELAINE sat in the library reading one morning when her maid, Marie, entered, carrying a long package box daintily tied.

"Some flowers for you, Miss Elaine, I think," she said, handing the box to her mistress.

There was no quicker way to reach Elaine's heart than through flowers, and her surprise and pleasure at the gift showed quickly in her face as she took the package.

Marie left room, and Elaine, after contemplating for a moment in keen anticipation Craig, what she thought at first was a gift from Craig Kennedy, opened the box. There lay a splendid bunch of long-stemmed red and white roses.

Nestling in the green leaves was a little white note. She picked it up expectantly and tore it open.

Instantly, however, her face blanched. Instead of a billet doux, it was the most fearsome threat yet which the savage Chinese master criminal, Wu Fang, had sent in his vengeful vendetta which he had sworn on account of the loss of the Chutching Hand's millions.

Elaine had scarcely time to exclaim at its dire meaning when Kennedy himself entered.

"Good morning," he greeted cheerily, then cut the greeting short as he caught the horrified expression on her pretty face.

"Why—the matter?"

Elaine was too terrified even yet to speak. All she could do was to hand him the note.

The first victim shall be Craig Kennedy or your Aunt. You may choose. Place the red roses in the window for your lover, the white for the silver-haired one.

As he finished reading the note, his face could not conceal the fact that he felt, not for himself, but for Elaine at whom the thing ultimately pointed.

"Wh—what shall I do?" she appealed.

Craig did not answer directly. He selected some from the bunch of red roses and hastily stuck them in a vase and placed the vase on the window sill.

"Don't worry," he reassured her. "Just trust me. I'll see this thing through. Goodbye—and be very, very careful."

Elaine stood gazing at him a moment as he left the house, then turned and almost ran up to her room to think it all over.

Outside the Dodge house, the dirty, bent, cripple looked about cautiously out of the corner of his eye.

Suddenly he paused as if he had caught sight of a mendicant officer bearing down on him. There on the window sill of the library was a vase of red roses. Hastily he shuffled off on his way.

As fast as his supposedly bent body could straighten itself safely out, he hurried downtown with one idea—to reach the secret apartment of Wu Fang, the Serpent.

Wu, Long Sin, and several other Chinamen were gathered about a

table on which was a long oblong oak box. In the room which was open to the sky, the inside two flat spoils of stolen goods were at each end of the box was placed an ordinary storage battery, and in a compartment between, besides switches and connections, were, what looked like six sets of headgear, much resembling those worn by wireless operators.

"This," said Wu, holding up a little black disc about as large as a watch, with a dozen or so little perforations in the face, "is the white devil's little mechanical eavesdropper—the detective—the ear in the wall. By its aid we shall learn all about our enemies, where to strike, when to

He stopped short as a servant entered. Well—anything to report?"

"Red roses," was all that the ex-beggar in his awe at the fierce Chinaman could find words to blurt out.

"It is well. I will call you again when I need you. You may go," he instructed.

A moment later Wu left the secret apartment, followed by his henchmen—splitting up inconspicuously as they made their way uptown.

I had come into the laboratory and, not finding Kennedy, had decided to wait there for him.

Perhaps half an hour later he came rushing in, his face clouded with thought and beads of perspiration standing out on his forehead.

"What's the trouble?" I asked anxiously.

"Terrible enough," he replied, "but I'm going to prepare for the attack, whatever it may be."

He went on, going over briskly to the laboratory table. "Where's that nitrate—oh—here it is."

"Waiter," he asked, getting ready to go out and indicating to me to do the same. "I wish you'd bring along that rug over there by my sink."

"Put it down in front of the door," he directed when we reached the hall.

I placed the rug before our door and he emptied almost half the contents of the flask on it. Then he entered the laboratory again, taking care not to step on the rug, but over it.

Meanwhile, Wu Fang and his lieutenants had proceeded to the basement of our apartment house, after they had made sure that we were still at the laboratory.

We opened the oak case, and began to look about for a place to install the little listening ear by wires that would run up from this cellar hiding place to our apartment above.

"Ugh! Look!" cried one of the Chinamen, pointing toward a corner of the cellar wall.

Wu turned. There was a rat which had run out of a hole, had seen them and scampered quickly across the floor away safely.

"Wait here," he ordered quickly, leaving his men on guard in the cellar.

It was not very many minutes later that Wu returned to the cellar with a large cardboard box under his arm. As he set the box down on the table, it moved slightly as if there were something alive inside it.

"No one has gone in, master," reported one of the Chinamen.

Wu nodded and turned to another who had been engaged in enlarging the rat hole in the wall.

"Does it run upstairs?" he asked.

"Yes, master," returned the other. He left the cellar stealthily and a few minutes later reached the upper hall which at the time happened to be deserted. Somehow he had obtained a skeleton key which fitted our lock and with its aid he entered our apartment.

Wu Fang had a method of wiring in the detectaphone that was all his own. He went over to the corner and drew from his capacious blouse a chisel with which he ripped back a section of the baseboard. After he had removed it, he made a little hole in the plaster and laths of the wall.

Next he drew on a pair of thick gloves and carefully reached into the pasteboard box. From it he drew a peculiar soft furry creature, yellowish white, long of body and neck, with a very pointed nose and red eyes. It was a ferret.

This ferret, too, was different from other ferrets. He wore a small

leather harness around his shoulders. To this harness, Wu attached one end of the wire from the spool and made sure that the spool would unwind readily.

Then he reached into his pocket and drew out something that had been readily kicking there—a rat.

Finally he pushed the rat into the hole in the plaster which he had made and an instant later loosed the ferret after it, as if on a leash of wire.

Wu faithfully played out the wire, hoping for the result he had calculated carefully.

Suddenly, down in the cellar, as one of the Chinamen had been watching and listening, a scratching and scrambling preceded by a shower of plaster told him that Wu's plan was working. The rat, almost scared out of his little existence, came tumbling and scrambling through the hole and was promptly seized.

A moment later, just as Jack and Jill in the rhyme came tumbling down the hill, the ferret popped out hard in pursuit. The Chinamen caught him also, detached the wire from his harness, and pulled thrice, the signal to Wu above.

Wu smiled to himself as he felt the jerks. He unwound the rest of the coil, letting the wire fall down between the walls, then quickly shoved two foot-proof little plugs into sockets on the rim of the electric ear of the detectaphone—the transmitter. Lastly he set the transmitter in the hole in the wall close up to the baseboard which he replaced.

Then he swept up the plaster bits carefully and almost writhed his way out, snake that he was, still smiling fensively.

Perhaps half an hour after our return into the laboratory after Kennedy had soaked the mat, he decided after much deliberation to attempt to carry the war into the enemy's country. We left the laboratory, he to seek some clue, I to go down to the Star where I had a little work to do.

Kennedy had scarcely bade me good-bye and turned out of the campus on the avenue when he happened to see a face in the crowd which interested him.

It was that of the woman who had posed as Elaine—Inez. He had paused a moment as she went by and gazed after her. She had not seen him. This was too good an opportunity to miss. He turned and followed.

A moment later she entered the subway and Kennedy did also, taking an inconspicuous place in the crowd on the platform. She changed to a local, then got out and walked up Park Row from the station until at last she came to Chatham Square.

All the time Craig was warily following.

There in the shadow of the elevated she swung about and entered Chinatown, passing down the narrow street until she came to a typical chop suey joint, the Mandarin. She entered, seated herself and ordered a bowl of tea.

Inez had not been there long before she attracted the attention of Sam Yee, the proprietor, who came over and sat down while the two conversed in low tones.

"Is the master in?" she whispered.

"No," he replied, "but Long Sin is in the other place."

A short time afterward, as they still talked, Kennedy after pausing outside the chop suey joint decided to enter.

While Inez and Sam were engaged in earnest conversation, he sat down at a table nearby with his back to them, and ordered some tea and chop suey.

As nearly as he could make out, there was a room somewhere which was at least one headquarters of Long Sin, if not Wu himself. But it was too risky to remain. They might recognize him and he was alone. He had had one such experience which had pretty nearly ended in disaster for himself. He finished drinking his tea, paid his bill and quietly went out.

Around on Park Row again, he stopped in a drug store where there was a telephone booth and called up the agency whose operatives he had frequently employed on routine matters like shadowing.

"Can you send Chase down here immediately?" he asked giving the address of the drug store.

It was only a matter of a few minutes before Chase joined Kennedy and together they went back to Chinatown, Craig explaining to him in a low voice just what it was he wanted done.

With final parting instructions the young operative entered the restaurant and seated himself, while Kennedy withdrew to a place of greater safety, confident in Chase.

The operative furtively watched Inez and Sam talking until finally she rose and went out by the street door. Chase had already paid his bill so as to be ready to leave at any time and he followed just at the moment when she turned abruptly on the street and entered a doorway that led up in the same building, only outside.

Chase paused and thought a moment. What was up there?

Inez had, in the meantime, come to a doorway at the head of a flight of stairs. There she had given the secret rap—a short, a long, and short rap.

Long Sin opened the door. "Good morning, mistress," he smiled subtly, as he admitted her.

It did not take Chase long, however, to make up his mind.

He entered the dark, ill-smelling hallway and mounted the steps cautiously, careful not to make them creak. He paused at each door until he was sure that there was no one on either side.

At one, however, he could hear low voices. He listened a moment, then tried the knob softly. The door was locked. Carefully he put his foot on the knob and raised himself up by gripping the transom just far enough to peer over.

There were Inez and Long Sin talking earnestly as Inez removed her wraps while Long Sin laid out a couple of opium pipes and cooked two pills of the precious hop with practiced hand.

Chase let himself down as softly as he had pulled himself up and got away without being seen.

Kennedy returned to the apartment after dispatching Chase on his mission and there I met him as soon as I was through down at the "Star" office.

"We were talking over our plans when there came a sudden knock at the door. Craig opened it. It was Chase."

"I've found the hangout," he cried excitedly. "It's over that restaurant. You go in by the side entrance and upstairs. I got as far as the door of the den, saw Long Sin and that girl setting ready for an opium jag."

"Fine work, Chase," complimented Craig, seizing the receiver. "Hello—Police Headquarters? Connect me with the Elizabeth Street station please."

He waited impatiently. "Sergeant," he shouted, "this is Kennedy Craig Kennedy. You remember I told you I was on the trail of something. Well, I've got it. The place is over the Mandarin."

While he hurried downtown, the police were being detailed for the raid and the patrol wagon was waiting for the squad.

We drove up in a taxicab just as the wagon swung around the corner. Almost as soon as we, the police, were at the side door. Two of them rushed the Mandarin and arrested the taciturn proprietor. The rest battered down the door.

It was at that moment that Elaine's car stopped outside the apartment. She had not found us at the laboratory and now had come here.

As Craig was carefully putting back into his desk the detectaphone detector, our door was flung open and Elaine burst in.

"Oh," she cried with an eager sigh of relief at seeing Kennedy all right, as she almost ran toward him, "I'm so glad you—"

She stopped short as Craig motioned to her to be silent. She

"This door—this one!" pointed out Chase.

It also was locked, but it was the work of only a minute to batter it down. We broke through into the room, ready for anything, man or devil.

It was bare.

Wu Fang had already plugged in the six receivers of the detectaphone and, though we did not know it, was eagerly listening with the others down in the cellar as Kennedy gave his orders for the raid.

Not a word escaped their ears. What one of them could not understand, another managed to catch and repeat.

"Tom," muttered Wu, "you must get down there at once."

Tom Ling had already heard what Craig planned and needed no urging. He hurried downtown with a speed that would have done credit to an accidental hustler.

Wu Fang had outwitted us and saved both Long Sin and Inez by the marvellous little eavesdropper.

It was some time after Kennedy left the Dodge house that Elaine returned to the library, still thinking about the note which she had received with the flowers. As she entered she hardly noticed that both Marie and Jennings were there.

She had scarcely awakened from her day dream in which she was walking, as it were, when her quick eye caught sight of the vase of red roses on the window sill. For the moment she was almost unable to speak in her fear and anger at seeing this direct invitation for the attack on Craig. She ran to the window, seized the flowers, and dashed them to the floor.

"Who put those flowers there?" she demanded of the astounded butler and maid.

Neither of them, naturally, knew a thing about it. Nor did Aunt Josephine who happened to pass through the room at the moment.

"Oh, I must see him—must," cried Elaine excitedly, as she hurried out for her wraps. "Who knows what may have happened?"

We returned to our apartment, chagrined, after our flat failure to capture either Long Sin or even evidence against Wu. It was not so much that Craig feared the ridicule of the regular police, though that was not pleasant. It was the mere fact that he had been outwitted. It worried him.

Chase protested that he had actually seen Long Sin and Inez in the room, and we could not help believing him. Though it looked as though we had been leading a wild goose hunt, we felt sure that it had not been so. The birds had simply flown. But how had they found out? Surely the police had not tipped them off. And yet how had there been time for a warning to get to them?

As we entered the apartment, Craig dropped into a chair, scowling to himself. I watched him in gloomy sympathy. Suddenly his face brightened.

"What do you think they—"

He cut me short with his finger

on his lips, pantomiming silence. Instead of answering me he wrote on a slip of paper and handed it to me:

"There must be a detectaphone in this room. Talk about the weather—anything—while I locate it."

Craig went over to his desk and took out a small piece of apparatus which seemed to consist of two sets of coils, placed on the ends of a magnet bar. I moved over closer while he fixed the apparatus for action.

At one point he stopped and moved the instrument vertically up along the wall.

"That's a gas pipe," he scrawled on a pad nearby.

"What's the instrument?" I wrote underneath.

"New apparatus to find pipes electrically," he returned, still writing. "I thought I could apply it to find wires and transmitters."

He adjusted the thing again. He explained it all to me. It was a special application of the well-known induction balance principle. One set of coils received an alternating current; the other was connected with the little telephone. He established a balance so that the telephone was silenced.

When the device came near metal piping or a wire, the balance was disturbed and he heard a sound.

Suddenly he paused and his face wrinkled. He stopped down and made a mark with a pencil on the baseboard. There, back of that little mechanical eavesdropper. As I followed him, I impetuously reached down and attempted to pull out the board and expose the thing which his detectaphone detector had traced. But he seized my arm with a warning gesture in time to prevent me.

It was at that moment that Elaine's car stopped outside the apartment. She had not found us at the laboratory and now had come here.

As Craig was carefully putting back into his desk the detectaphone detector, our door was flung open and Elaine burst in.

"Oh," she cried with an eager sigh of relief at seeing Kennedy all right, as she almost ran toward him, "I'm so glad you—"

She stopped short as Craig motioned to her to be silent. She

"This door—this one!" pointed out Chase.

It also was locked, but it was the work of only a minute to batter it down. We broke through into the room, ready for anything, man or devil.

It was bare.

Wu Fang had already plugged in the six receivers of the detectaphone and, though we did not know it, was eagerly listening with the others down in the cellar as Kennedy gave his orders for the raid.

Not a word escaped their ears. What one of them could not understand, another managed to catch and repeat.

"Tom," muttered Wu, "you must get down there at once."

Tom Ling had already heard what Craig planned and needed no urging. He hurried downtown with a speed that would have done credit to an accidental hustler.

Wu Fang had outwitted us and saved both Long Sin and Inez by the marvellous little eavesdropper.

It was some time after Kennedy left the Dodge house that Elaine returned to the library, still thinking about the note which she had received with the flowers. As she entered she hardly noticed that both Marie and Jennings were there.

She had scarcely awakened from her day dream in which she was walking, as it were, when her quick eye caught sight of the vase of red roses on the window sill. For the moment she was almost unable to speak in her fear and anger at seeing this direct invitation for the attack on Craig. She ran to the window, seized the flowers, and dashed them to the floor.

"Who put those flowers there?" she demanded of the astounded butler and maid.

Neither of them, naturally, knew a thing about it. Nor did Aunt Josephine who happened to pass through the room at the moment.

"Oh, I must see him—must," cried Elaine excitedly, as she hurried out for her wraps. "Who knows what may have happened?"

We returned to our apartment, chagrined, after our flat failure to capture either Long Sin or even evidence against Wu. It was not so much that Craig feared the ridicule of the regular police, though that was not pleasant. It was the mere fact that he had been outwitted. It worried him.

Chase protested that he had actually seen Long Sin and Inez in the room, and we could not help believing him. Though it looked as though we had been leading a wild goose hunt, we felt sure that it had not been so. The birds had simply flown. But how had they found out? Surely the police had not tipped them off. And yet how had there been time for a warning to get to them?

As we entered the apartment, Craig dropped into a chair, scowling to himself. I watched him in gloomy sympathy. Suddenly his face brightened.

"What do you think they—"

He cut me short with his finger

entered and reported how the raid had gone wrong. At a nod from Wu he took his place at the Big Six.

Their attention was soon at fever heat when Elaine entered our rooms. Wu, Long Sin, and the others listened breathlessly. As Craig told us what to do they looked at each other knowingly. This was the chance they sought.

The Chinamen waited until they heard us go out, then all but one removed the receivers from their ears.

"See whether they really go," directed Wu to one of the number who slipped out and up the cellar steps, part way.

In hiding, the man watched me hand Elaine into the car and gazed after Kennedy some minutes, then dropped back again into the cellar to report to Wu.

"They have all gone, Master," he bowed.

"Good," Wu exclaimed, smiling his subtle sinister smile as he handed Long Sin a vial and a key. "You understand?"

"Yes, Master," nodded Long Sin with an evil leer.

He hastily climbed the stairs from the cellar to our apartment. For a few seconds he stood on the rug as he inserted the skeleton key in the lock. Then, swinging the door open cautiously, he entered. He looked about a minute. The apartment was empty.

Slowly Long Sin walked over to the table and began examining the articles on it. Finally he picked up Kennedy's pipe and again his inscrutable face lighted with diabolical joy.

He took the vial quickly from his pocket and with a small soft brush painted the mouthpiece of the pipe with the liquid from the vial.

He laid the pipe down as he found it and beat a hasty retreat.

We had scarcely time to drive to Elaine's house when a message reached us from Kennedy directing us to return and meet him several squares below our apartment.

We did so immediately. There was Kennedy with Chase and three or four policemen.

"In ten minutes I want you to raid the apartment," he said looking at his watch. "I am going in there now."



Nestling in the Green Leaves was a Threatening Message from Wu Fang

did not understand and for a moment stopped nonplussed as he picked up a pencil and began to write on a pad instead of meeting her advance.

An instant later her mobile face looked up at him in wonder as she read:

"Every word we say is being overheard through a detectaphone in the wall. Don't be surprised at anything I say."

Then he walked deliberately over to the wall near which the instrument was concealed and leaned down to insure his words being heard distinctly by those listening.

"I am going over to the laboratory for an hour," he said in a loud distinct tone. "Jamison, will you escort Miss Dodge home?"

"Why, certainly," I replied with alacrity.

A moment later we all left the room chatting in forced tones about a hundred inconsequential things. Craig banged the door.

But before we left he reached into his pocket and took out the flask and atomizer which he had seen him place there. He poured the contents of the flask on the rug, distributing it evenly and careful not to step on the rug, replaced both flask and atomizer in his pocket.

I accompanied Elaine to her car and we drove away while Kennedy left the apartment on foot.

Downstairs, Wu Fang had been listening at the other end of the detectaphone.

As Craig moved about the room hunting for the transmitter, Wu seemed to scent trouble, though he heard nothing. The very silence was enough to alarm him. Still nothing happened.

Wu's interest revived as Long Sin



Ground Of Japan's Displeasure An Official Statement of the Racial Discrimination Perceived in the Burnett Immigration Bill

By Kenzi Ogomori
(Editor Japanese-American Commercial Weekly, in the New York Times.)

The press of Japan attaches a great deal of significance to a statement dictated by J. Sakata, Chief of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs of the Foreign Department, in which he explained on behalf of the Government, it is construed, Japan's ground for the protest recently lodged with the United States Government against the anti-Japanese provisions of the Burnett Immigration bill. Making public of what the Government is contending for in an issue at a foreign capital through such a statement as this by a high governmental official is regarded by some papers even marking a new note in the diplomatic history of the country. In the hope of making clear where Japan stands in the immigration question, so far as it is elucidated in Mr. Sakata's statement, I have made the following translation for The Times.

KENZI OGOMORI.
The Translation

The Burnett Immigration bill which has been passed by the House some time ago and is now being considered in the Senate, is, save some minor revisions, of practically the same nature as the one that came up during the last session of Congress. The bill contains the following four points which importantly affect our country:

"(1) That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: . . . Hindus and persons who cannot become citizens of the United States by naturalization, unless otherwise provided for by existing agreements as to passports, or by existing treaties, conventions, etc." . . . This provision is an attempt to establish a fundamental principle, with a proviso to the effect that those aliens otherwise provided for by special agreements, treaties, or conventions are to be exempted from general exclusion. Under this provision Japanese may enter into the United States by virtue of the existing commercial treaty and the special agreement as to passports with that country, despite the fact that Japanese are not, according to the decision of the United States Supreme Court, eligible to become citizens by naturalization and therefore fall into that class of aliens who are to be excluded. But, as the fundamental principle this exclusion clause aims at setting forth is to bar out aliens who are not accorded the right to naturalization, we cannot refrain from being displeased.

"(2) That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the literacy test, to wit: . . . All aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United

States and who have resided therein continuously for five years, and who have in accordance with the law declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States &c." . . .

In the literacy test freedom is granted to each alien to designate the language or dialect in which he may desire the examination to be made. A Japanese will be permitted to take up the examination in the Japanese language. So far we have no objection to such test. President Wilson vetoed the Burnett Immigration bill last year after its passage through both houses, the main reason being that educational test was not the right method of securing a laborer of the best quality and character. The enactment of such requirement may prove a serious stumbling block to Italians, Portuguese, and Russians, but no effect to speak of to Japanese. The only exception we are compelled to take is to the proviso which exempts from this requirement those aliens who have in accordance with the law declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States. Inasmuch as Japanese are denied the right of naturalization, and therefore cannot be expected to declare their intention of becoming citizens, we are constrained to take that proviso as granting European people a specially favorable exemption and a discriminatory treatment against our people.

"(3) That aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens and aliens returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven consecutive years may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor." . . . The first clause of this provision is also, we construe, discrimination against Japanese.

"(4) Whenever an alien . . . shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, and said wife and any of said minor children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, such wife or minor children shall be held, . . . shall not be either admitted or reported, . . . and if it shall be determined that they can be admitted to land without danger to other persons, they may . . . thereupon be admitted." . . . This provision also accords European immigration a very favorable treatment whereas those Japanese who are affected with a contagious disorder are positively forbidden to land on the ground that they are ineligible to become citizens.

All these four provisions constitute, in our interpretation, a discrimination against Japanese, and the Imperial Government has called the attention of the United States

Government to the matter. On the eve of the passage of the Burnett bill by the House the following additional provision affecting Japanese was included:

"That whenever . . . he may deem such action necessary, the Secretary of Labor may . . . detail immigrant inspectors or matrons of the United States for duty on vessels carrying immigrant or emigrant passengers . . . between ports of the United States and foreign ports."

Our Government has brought the additional provision also to the notice of the Washington Government.

U. S. AND SEIZED MAILS

Friendly Note Of Protest To Britain And France
(Daily Mail)

New York, May 26.—The United States Note complaining against French and British seizures of neutral mails will be published here tomorrow. It is a rather remarkable document. It is couched in the strongest terms compatible with diplomatic courtesy and ends with

a categorical demand that we shall give up our "lawless" practices of bringing or forcing neutral ships into our ports so that neutral mails may be lost or delayed for weeks, sometimes months—practices which "the United States cannot continue to tolerate."

The Note goes to the length of arguing that Germany has tried to respect neutral mails even in belligerent ships, despite the submarine campaign. But it is only the words of the Note that are sharp. It

is not the general sense, which is important concession of admitting quite friendly. It is admitted that our right, hitherto contested, of the differences concern practice, not principle; and the fact that the French and British Governments have lately begun to try to meet complaints removes a lot of the sting. The United States also makes the

by the controversy.

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If your health is not what it was, don't rest until you have found out the cause. If you have backache, urinary disorders, gravel—if the heart is irregular, the skin sallow or bloated, the limbs weak and shaky—should you have rheumatic pains, chilly sensations or dizzy spells—begin with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once, for your kidneys are to blame, and neglected kidney trouble is fatal. You can be cured by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—cured quickly and permanently.

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"Smart" Dresses By Lady Duff Gordon



A Charming Skirt and Blouse on the New Summer Lines

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
(LUCILE)

HERE I show you four models which really can be called "smart." You will notice that they haven't as bouffant an effect as some—but I believe that for street dress they are probably no exaggerations. The two little dresses at the top of the page are dresses that will be in style almost any season, and yet they are essentially modish now. The larger picture has more of the wider lines than the others. The photograph at the lower right hand corner of the page shows the same dress without the coat.

The tailor-made is the dress which, as long as there are women, probably will never lose its popularity. The three-piece dress is, however, becoming more and more popular, and this year there is a bewildering variety.

While all the skirts are short and full, all coats are by no means of one character. There is the suit with the Eton or bolero jacket, the one with the hip-length coat and the one that is almost three-quarter long. It is essential that the suit coat should have a very considerable flare, but the best designers have arranged that the fulness shall be massed on the sides and that the back and front shall be left relatively plain.

It is something of a relief to note the predominance of the coat with the flat collar, the rever front and the glimpse of the white blouse thus afforded.

Some of the coats are double-breasted and others have a single line of buttons. Generally speaking, each coat is supplied with its full quota of pockets. These are introduced in a variety of ways, which serve a decorative as well as a practical purpose.

Now that petticoats have been revived, it is a happy thought to have them match the coat lining, or, if the latter is dark, to match the petticoat with the brightest tone in millinery. It is undeniably a season of color, and although one restrains the natural impulse to attune one's sartorial tastes to nature's chromatics, it is quite justifiable to infuse color in the accessories of the street garb.

Belts are an important accessory just now. They come in narrow, wide and intermediate widths, and are made in a variety of fabrics, so that the simpler/rook, the more elaborate costume or the sports suit may have its particular and correct belt finish.

Antelope leather is considered very smart. It is fashionable in a color rather than in black or in white. Nearly all of the modish shades in silk, in woollen and in cotton have been matched in the colors of the new belts.

There are, for instance, belts of soft mauve, pale gray coral, tan, old blue and some in combinations of these with white or black.



A Walking Costume by Lady Duff-Gordon, Showing One of the New Coats

For dress accompaniment there are attractive sashes, ready made, of flowered or embroidered ribbons, with fringed or tasselled ends. One may buy the ribbon by the yard and make the sash at cost somewhat less than that asked by the shop. Plain colors are always in good taste, since they are less liable to jar with other colors of the costume.



Another "Smart" Dress of Serge



The Same Dress Shown in the Large Photograph, but With the Coat Off. The Arrangement of Bodice and Cuffs Is One of the Newest Fashion Notes

Shakespeare ☐ By Herbert Kaufman

Little squirt courtiers dared to patronise his genius. Doubtless he often cringed and shamelessly fawned before potent nobles. City merchants and goldsmiths vaguely held him in the contempt men universally bestowed upon all player folk. The law co-ordinated him with thieves, vagabonds and prostitutes. He muchly lived in the half-world—mainly as it lived. Altogether, his estate was rather humble.

England was uncouth. Elizabeth herself, vulgar and nasty. Assuredly he knew nothing of nice refinements. Therefore it is exceeding strange how sweet and clean he kept his quill.

A tower, a bridge, and a crazy old ramshackle or two are all that remain to mark his London. The last Tudor is gone. Of Drake and Raleigh and the proud companies whose exploits made splendid the virgin's reign, perhaps a score of dilute-veined col-

laterals still endure. We do not even know the name of the great dandies and haughty chateaux who condescended to approve his mummeries.

Vanished dust, these. And all that was a mighty medieval city has long since been fed to wood-worms and broken into junk and carried away in rubbish. But his words are still golden on our lips. The mintage of his mind is universal coin—his phrases spent from Cape to Cape. Yellow and white man daily mine the treasures of his imagination. His sentences are glib on clucking, hissing, purring tongues—are vernacular throughout the world. He "put a girdle around the earth," and then around eternity.

"Thrones totter and empires fall, the tidal wave sweeps from the sea, and tears the fortress from the rocks, the rotting nations drop from off Time's bough and only things the dreamers make live on."

In Our Wonderful World

In a Hamburg newspaper Professor Mehnu, a German scientist, issues a vigorous exhortation to all citizens not to burn old newspapers and other paper waste, which, he asserts, can be turned to account as little for bedding cattle. "If straw litter is replaced by paper litter," he says, "the problem of feeding the cattle is facilitated and that of freeing the people rendered easier." The Professor also declares that processes may be applied which will make paper itself available as fodder. "And so we come to this," he says, "that the masses of old newspapers which have already fed men's minds in town and country will then feed cattle, and old brown paper and cardboard boxes will yield milk and beefsteak!"

"De-alcoholized wine" is a new product of the Italian wine industry. This beverage is quite different from unfemented grape juice. It is made from ordinary wine, and contains all the components of the latter except alcohol, including the ethers and aldehydes to which its pleasant taste and stimulating properties are due. It also contains the same acids, and especially tannic acid, which has been found to exercise a protective action against the germs of cholera and typhus. The operation of depriving

wine of its alcohol without any other alteration is accomplished by means of fractional distillation under relatively low pressure.

Insect Life—In a report to the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington, Mr. James Buckland says few persons realize how enormous is the number of insect species or how amazing is their power of reproduction.

The number of insect species is greater than that of the species of all other living creatures. Although more than three hundred thousand have been described, probably twice that number remain to be examined. Virtually all living animals, as well as most plants, supply food for these innumerable hordes. The fecundity of certain insect forms is astounding. Professor Riley once computed that the progeny of the hop aphid, which see thirteen generations born to it in a single year, would, if unchecked to the end of the twelfth generation, multiply to the inconceivable number of ten sextillions of individuals.

The recently invented gas-filled tungsten lamp will doubtless prove to be a boon to amateur photographers who like to take indoor views after dark. The gas-filled lamp produces

far more actinic rays than the ordinary incandescent light, and a room lighted by a 200 watt lamp can be photographed in a fraction of the time required with a light of the old style. In a room of ordinary size, with walls and ceiling of a medium tint, and with the camera stop open to number eight on the diaphragm scale, an exposure of from two to four minutes will be enough to get excellent interior views. Photographers now also use the gas-filled lamp in the daytime to illuminate dark corners and shadowy places when they are taking indoor views.

FORD ANSWERS ROOSEVELT

Says Colonel Is Antiquated and People Will Attend to Him

Detroit, Mich., May 20.—Henry Ford left Detroit this morning on a short fishing trip. Asked before his departure if he would reply to Colonel Roosevelt's speech here yesterday, he said:

"Ordinarily one considers an ex-President a little different from the everyday citizen. In Roosevelt's case it is different. It has been seven years since he was President, and in that time he has entirely failed to understand the trend of events and the sentiments of the people. I consider Roosevelt so antiquated that the 'ex' business does not mean anything. I consider him just an ordinary citizen because he does not keep up with the times.

"What Colonel Roosevelt thinks about me and my work does not disturb me any. It does my propaganda good. I have no feeling in the matter, except that I feel like thanking him for again bringing to the attention of the public his views and thereby arraying the public against his armament crowd.

"Henry Ford isn't important. The people are, and the people will attend to Roosevelt at the proper time. The trouble with this whole Detroit demonstration is that the armament and munitions crowd are too prominent in it. I know this crowd, and I know that it is not all patriotism.

"I'm going the limit with everything I have to help force disarmament throughout the world. I am convinced President Wilson is on to this armament crowd. I thoroughly believe he knows more than he is telling. I think he's got them by the neck."

Asked if he would take an active part in the Presidential campaign, Mr. Ford said:

"That depends. I am liable to do most anything. I might be in it up to my neck, and again I might not. That will depend on developments."

Mr. Ford admitted that he was interested in experiments with a new type of submarine "that will blow the

battleships off the world." He thought this would be a good way of forcing disarmament.

Asked concerning the statement that he intended to put \$100,000 in the districts of all the Congressmen who voted for the Army bill, he said: "I

have not said I would do such a thing, but I might; if I thought it would help, I would do it in a minute."

Unless indications are that peace is not far distant, Mr. Ford said he and Mrs. Ford will go to Stockholm within a fortnight.

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(Signed) NURSE DAVIE.

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JUNE 25, 1916

STUDEBAKER FIGHTS WAY TO YOSEMITE

Details Of Thrilling Journey—
Car Forced To Ford Stream
In Night

Details of the remarkable run made into the Yosemite valley last Sunday and Monday by Arthur C. Pillsbury in his Studebaker Six touring car were given out yesterday upon his return to San Francisco after the thrilling experiences to win the honor of driving the first car into the world famed national park, says the San Francisco Chronicle of recent date. Returning to this city after the run were Mrs. Pillsbury, Hart Weaver of the Chester N. Weaver company, local distributor of the Studebaker cars, and Joseph R. Hickey, who were passengers in Pillsbury's Studebaker.

On the return of Pillsbury it developed that the latter drove his car every foot of the arduous journey from this city to the Sentinel hotel in the valley. It was originally given out that young Weaver had driven the car, but this information was the result of confusion due to a severe electrical storm, over the long distance telephone wires at the time that the local Studebaker house was informed of the successful termination of the daring feat. The local Studebaker organization now accord all credit for the enterprise to Pillsbury.

Pillsbury and his fellow passengers in the former's machine, left Oakland at 8.45 last Sunday morning, taking the usual valley route to Merced, thence to Coulterville, arriving at the latter place about 9 o'clock that night. About one mile this side of Coulterville the motorists were obliged to ford a small stream which had assumed dangerously large proportions, the distance from shore to shore being fully 150 feet.

"It looked pretty bad for us at first, but we were determined to get across," said Pillsbury, "so I plunged the car into it with all the power I could give her. I could not see the opposite side, as my headlights were tilted in accordance with the new headlight law, so I had to veer the machine slightly upstream before I could get my lights on some point on the opposite side which offered a footing for the front wheels which I could climb. I finally picked out the road with the lights and managed to get the car out of water and on to the opposite shore. But the front wheels no sooner hit the sand than the engine died, as I had gotten water into the engine.

"However, the incident did not deter us long, as we soon got the engine turning over again, and drove into Coulterville in a few minutes, there to spend Sunday night.

"Early Monday morning we left Coulterville, taking the old horse stage route to Bagby. It is doubtful if there is a more narrow, curving road that is still passable in the state than that piece of road. Driving over it is certainly accompanied by the greatest danger. It was all I

could do to get my machine around some of the curves without backing up to make them. In addition to this the road is thrillingly steep and the last place in the world for anyone who is not thoroughly at home behind the wheel.

"Arriving at Bagby, I obtained special permission from O. W. Lehmer, general manager of the Yosemite valley railroad to drive over the rail right of way to El Portal. Lehmer not only granted the request but sent his master mechanic, A. Higgins, along with us.

"The trip over the railroad to El Portal, a distance of 30 miles, occupied the entire day. It was all low-gear work. At times we straddled the right hand rail and the rest of the time the left hand. When we were riding over the rail nearest the wall of the mountain the going was extremely difficult, as we had to climb over boulders continuously which had rolled down the mountain side. It was just constant jolting and shaking that one can hardly describe. One must simply go through it to appreciate its tiresomeness. When we were riding over the outside rails there was the constant danger of running off the ties, which meant a precipitous plunge into the canon below, with certain death to the passengers and complete wreckage to the car.

"The only rest we got on the drive to El Portal was at a point where we had arranged to meet the train. We arrived there with two minutes to spare from the scheduled time, but were delayed fully an hour before the train arrived.

"The only really enjoyable and amusing incident of the whole trip was when we passed the Gold Crown Mine school. The teacher noticed our car approaching and forthwith dismissed the school so that her students could go outside and watch us go by. The children cheered us vociferously and the teacher was right on the job with her kodak.

"On our arrival at El Portal we ran into the worst rainstorm that I have ever seen in the Yosemite valley. It came down literally in sheets and rolled off the top of our car in cataclysm on all four sides. I stopped in El Portal only long enough to get a bite to eat and then continued on through the blinding rainstorm to the Sentinel hotel, where we arrived at 10.30 o'clock. Just three hours from El Portal and 39 and a half hours from San Francisco.

"We rolled up to the hotel with our horn ringing at full blast. Nearly all of the guests had made preparations for retirement for the night, but they all turned out to meet us, led by Chas. C. Bull, chief forest ranger in the valley."

TWO GARAGES REDUCE RATE OF AUTO HIRE

If reduction continues, in a little while the prices of automobile rides should be down within the reach of the average citizen and the rich will have to go out of business. Two garages have announced reductions. The Oriental Automobile Company advertises that from today the rate for hired cars will be \$4 an hour. The Central Garage put in a reduction on June 1. It is now hiring out cars at the rate of \$4 an hour.

Ford Investment In Health

The actual tangible results of the Ford Motor Company's "safety-first" educational work among the 29,000 Ford workmen and their families as well, are being recorded in an extraordinarily graphic way. For example, the fire department reports that, since the institution of this educational work, teaching Ford families the most healthful, hygienic and safest way of living, there have been comparatively no fires in the homes of the foreign population of Highland Park, Mich., where the main plant is located. And, under normal conditions, fire insurance companies consider these bad risks.

Also, showing the length to which

the Ford Motor Company goes to preserve the health of its 29,000 men (in the home plant alone), here are some astonishing figures: It costs more than \$500 a day for distilled drinking water in the Ford factory. The work of sweeping and cleaning and window-washing costs the Ford Motor Company about half a million dollars a year. And the interesting feature of this, particularly from the employee's viewpoint, is the emphatic statement of the Ford Motor Company that "it pays." Not only does healthful, cheerful working environment mean better health for Ford men, but better spirits, greater contentment, more energy, more ambition and the sum of these is greater efficiency.

The Hymn Of The Racing Speed Kings

With speed that leaves the wind behind, you watch us thunder by, Eager and fierce you pack the seats that rise against the sky; In tens of thousands you turn out to see us win—or die.

The earth we travel flies beneath the impact of each tire;

From each exhaust there darts the flames of hungry tongues of fire;

The hand that marks the speed creeps high, but still we push it higher.

The spark is at the furthest notch; the gas is open wide.

A leaping, snorting thing of steel is ours to drive and guide,

And Death, upon his gaunt white horse, is racing at our side.

There at our side we see him ride, but never halt nor cower.

When he is fleet enough to beat our skill and motive power,

At least we cross the border line one hundred miles an hour.

YEAR'S AUTO OUTPUT TOTALS \$380,000,000

Twenty years ago an unknown industry, today the manufacture of automobiles is one of the most important activities in the United States. Last year there was made in this country precisely 611,695 automobiles with a total dealers' value of \$380,000,000, averaging about \$621 to a car.

Ignoring the truck equipment, there was used on new cars alone in the year 670,000 tons of fabricated steel; 4,020 tons of aluminum; 2,141 tons of brass; 1,068 tons of curled hair and 2,050 tons of moss; 67,232 hides; 3,280,000 square yards of imitation leather; 6,560,000 yards of burlap; 11,405,000 yards of top and lining material; 7,950 tons of manufactured cotton; 200,000 pounds of celluloid; 9,235 tons of rubber; 489,000 square yards of carpet; 642,000 square yards of linoleum; 2,446,780 pairs of hinges and the same number of door catch fittings. In addition, 261,280 cars were provided with electrical starting and lighting equipment, costing \$10,354,750.

SAXON OFFICIAL GIVES VERY CHEERFUL ADVICE

"Why worry about the increased cost of gasoline or living when we have just heard from the funeral directors that it is going to cost more to die?" says E. L. DuBro, the head of the Saxon Sales Company.

"If gasoline was the only thing that was aeroplaning there might be some legitimate complaint, but when the poor man who walks find that even the tax on his personal pedal-

ing has been raised; that horseshoes, which are supposed to bring good luck, have ascended in cost, why be a pessimist?

"There is no good and legitimate reason for this 'kick.' We in the United States are enjoying today a most delightful commercial cabaret, while Europe is paying for the band and 'the eats.' We are prone to look at the subject too forcibly from the side of the buyer and fall to remember when we are selling to the other fellow. Everything, even to labor, is bringing a better price than ever before, hence why complain if

we have to distribute a little of this increased prosperity.

"The increased cost of gasoline is not going to effect that sale of motor cars. It is merely going to accentuate their economic points. The builders and designers of standard makes of automobiles are today rebating and making light of the increased cost of operation by developing a car more economic and giving greater service than ever before.

"Along these lines the buyer will find that the light car with the flexible motor will give the best and greatest results, and it is along these lines that the Saxon is built."

GENTLEMEN - WE PUT IT TO YOU

When an article is generally admitted to be a little better than competing lines—

When its manufacturers hold a reputation unrivalled in their sphere—

When the service it will yield the buyer will not only please but MORE than satisfy—

And when it always brings a handsome saving to the purchaser—

Don't you think it worth investigating? Then we invite you, gentlemen, to give the

MICHELIN TYRE

a trial, if you have not already done so. Once tried ALWAYS used. Ask the gentleman who uses only MICHELIN, the well-known French make, guaranteed to last LONGER than any other kind on the market.

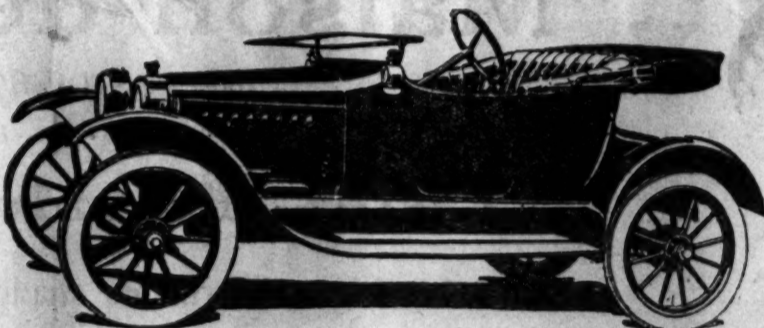
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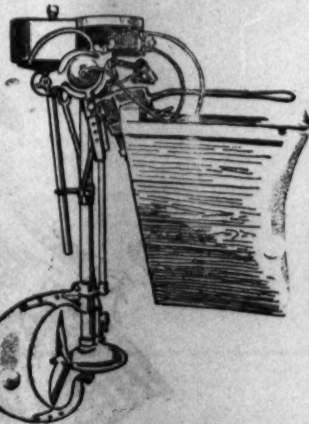
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SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

Demonstrations Given

PREPAREDNESS MEANS LOTS OF MOTOR TRUCKS

Force of 500,000 Men Requires
More Than 8,000 Trucks,
Major Lawton, U.S.A.

A force of 500,000 men requires more than 8,000 trucks, on the basis of a one-and-a-half ton capacity, is the statement of Major Francis Lawton of the Commissary Department of the East, U. S. A., who bases his assertion on a study of motor equipment requirements of the armies in the European war. Major Lawton recently spoke before the Pennsylvania Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers on the transportation lessons of the European war in relation to the problems of preparedness in this country.

The lesson of Europe shows, he said, that rapidly moving troops must rely on motor trucks. The tactical unit of an army, a division, consisting of 22,000 men, required 175,000 pounds of food a day, and a great task of organization was necessary in order to be prepared to handle the problem of transportation in this country.

Comparing the truck with animal transportation Major Lawton said:

"With animals the average march is eighteen miles per day, and with a total distance of seventy-five miles from the base 750 wagons would be required. With motor trucks of about two tons capacity the work could be done with 120 vehicles. With 240 trucks a division could operate 150 miles from its base. A division operating forty miles from its base would require thirty trucks.

Lessons from the present war in Europe teach us the following facts:

- "1. Ordinary commercial trucks are best, the special body types not necessary.
- "2. Light chassis for ambulance work are best.
- "3. Best all-around car, 1½ tons.
- "4. Heavy armored cars have proved satisfactory.
- "5. Motor cycles on a grand scale are unsatisfactory.
- "6. Passenger cars make good ambulances, but the body should be arranged so that the driver is over the engine and the wounded lie between the axles.
- "7. Radiators are proving to be the weak spots.

"8. The steel plate wheel is satisfactory.

"9. Electric starting is satisfactory.

"10. Electric headlights should be mounted on universal joints.

"United States Government favors the 1½-ton truck on account of its ability to traverse the ordinary bridges without breaking them down. This, of course, only refers to the divisional trains, as larger trucks can be used satisfactorily on the main roads. To attempt to use trucks of 3-ton and over spells disaster.

"A force of 500,000 men requires over 8,000 trucks of 1½-ton capacity, and the problem is where and how to get these trucks. They must be organized into units of the same make if they are to be effective."

Super-Six Tested On Rough Kansas Roads

"The Hudson Super-Six was given several important tests in Larned, Kansas, a few days ago," said an official of the Company. "These trials were primarily made for the purpose of demonstrating that the Super-Six is not a high-speed motor, but rather a motor that is capable of developing unusual speed when required.

"The first test was that of running on high gear and never exceeding a

speed of one mile per hour in the graded road."

"The second test was that of pulling up the very steep Fourth Street hill, starting at the bottom on high gear, pulling up half way and turning around on the hill without touching the gear lever, and pulling the rest of the hill at five miles per hour.

"The third test was pulling up State Street hill starting at the bottom on high gear, pulling up half way and slowing down then doing the rest of the hill at five miles per hour, all on high gear.

"The fourth test was a speed test. The Super-Six was driven at the rate of 87 miles per hour on the Santa Fe trail road west of Larned on a rough road, over the sand, and on the incline roadside. At 87 miles per hour the passengers asked to have the speed reduced. The road over which this trial was made had been recently graded and was very sandy.

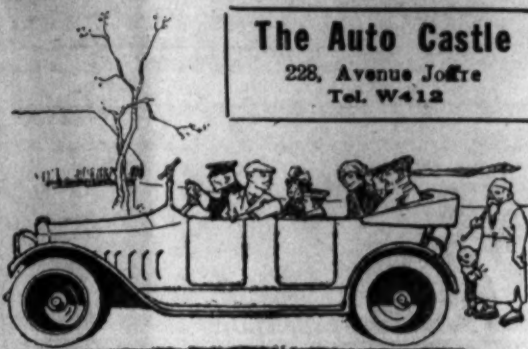
"These tests were all made with a stock car and were witnessed by prominent local people and by representatives of the press.

"These trials were convincing and

clearly proved to all who witnessed them that the Super-Six not only has the speed when called on but that it is a strong puller and its flexibility is so great that it may be controlled with ease under any and all circumstances."

OHI HERE IS A JOY RIDE

The Lima Automobile Club, Lima, O., has secured permission for motor cars to be driven through the cemetery in that city, a privilege which has been denied by the managers heretofore.



The Auto Castle
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Tel. W412

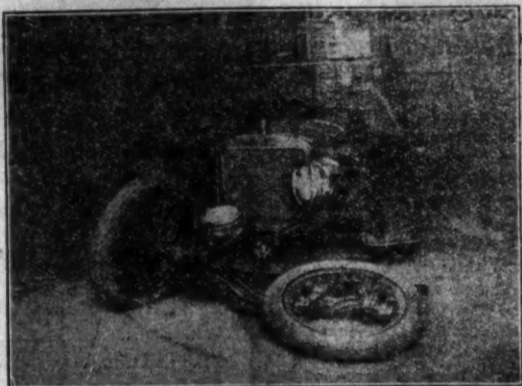
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SAVE DOLLARS

TEST SHOWS ECONOMY OF THE OVERLAND CAR

Stock Machine Runs 75.5 Miles
On 3 3-4 Gallons of Gasoline in England

In a test recently conducted by the Royal Automobile Club of London, England, a Model 83 Overland touring car covered a distance of 75.5 miles, over a rolling country, on three and three-quarters gallons of gasoline.

The test was held under the observance of the Royal Automobile Club, an organization officially representing all motor interests in the United Kingdom.

It is to this organization that the various manufacturers appeal when any question is raised as to the merits or capabilities of their product. Any decision given out by this governing body is accepted as final by all parties concerned.

The Overland used for the test was selected from a stock of 44 new cars that had just been received by the London distributor, of The Willis-Overland Company, whose factory in Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A. is the largest in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of medium and high-priced motor cars. The officials in charge of the test were present when the car was unboxed and noted the time consumed in making carburetor and other necessary adjustments. This amounted to three minutes and 39 seconds.

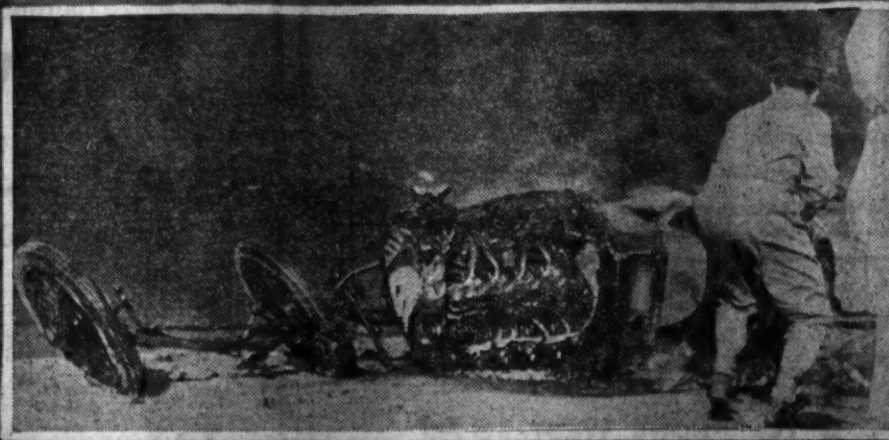
In the course of the run the car had a combination of up and down hill work. The result of 20.13 miles per Imperial gallon or 29 ton miles per Imperial gallon of gasoline is considered an exceptionally good performance, in view of the fact that the car was brand new and practically no time was allowed in making adjustments or preparing it for the trial.

Some 'Sluggers' Will Win New Overland

Baseball players and fans are speculating as to who among the big league players is going to win the automobile offered by C. T. Silver of New York.

At the Polo Grounds, back of left field, there is a big sign which reads: "C. T. Silver will give a car to the first league player hitting this sign with a fly ball." Fans will remember that last year Mr. Silver offered a car on like conditions, but, although several players came close to it, the car was not won. When Mr. Silver decided to offer a car to the players this year he personally wanted to award it to the player stealing the most bases or to the first one making three home runs at the Polo Grounds, but he was overruled in this desire by those in control of the New York ball team, as the objection was raised that the players, in their attempt to win the automobile, might disobey their managers' instructions. Mr. Silver therefore did the next best thing and made the offer the same as last year, with the exception that he has made the sign within ten feet of being twice as long as last year, and has also had it moved considerably nearer the home plate. So that it is practically assured that some player will win the car this year. Mr. Silver says he hopes it will be one of the home players who wins the car when runs are needed and the bases are full.

Rickenbacker Wins Metropolitan Auto Trophy as Limberg is Killed



This picture shows two interesting features of the Metropolitan Trophy race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday. At the top Rickenbacker

is shown leading the field toward the end of the 150 mile grind, which he won. The bottom picture shows the burning car of Carl Limberg, who was

immediately killed when his tire blew up and threw his car into the fence. His mechanic died later in the hospital.

ENGLISH M. P. TELLS OF BELGIANS' PLIGHT

Idleness, Food, and Lack Of Privacy Peril Albert's Subjects

Chicago, May 20.—Percy Alden, member of the English Parliament and a social worker in London's East End, spent the day in Chicago yesterday. He said that he is particularly interested in the fate of the small countries which have been involved in the European war and has proposed several plans which are being worked out in behalf of Belgian refugees. He spoke at the Irish Fellowship Club.

"Many of the refugees, particularly in Holland, are going back," he said. "Wherever there is a house which is closed up the owners are being informed that unless they return at once the household goods will be sold and the house turned over to the German army. The Belgians are going back in great numbers. "But there are 200,000 left in Holland, and one of the great problems is to keep them from absolutely degenerating. They have no work to do; they have almost no privacy; they are living on straw mattresses, eating black bread and vegetable soup, month after month, almost year after year. "Belgians who could do a decent day's work at the beginning of the war now are almost unable to work because of the food they have been getting."

Scraper For Tires

An attachment for a motor car designed to scrape from the tire any tack, nail or screw that may be picked up on the road has just been patented by Bertram Cohen of New York. It consists of a scraper semi-circular in shape, placed over the top of the wheel, separated from it by about one-eighth of an inch and attached by an adjustable support to the anti-housing or the steering knuckle arm.

The scraper is hinged to the top of its support so that when it becomes necessary to apply chains to the rear tires it may be swung over out of the way. Mr. Cohen claims for his invention that anything picked up by the tire will instantly be removed by it before the wheel has made a second revolution and driven the object further into the tire.

Ford Helps take Movies Of American Cities

One of the staff motion picture photographers of the Ford Motor Company—Rudolph Vallon, has been assigned to take a interesting series of films for the Ford Animated Weekly. This consists of representative scenes in the life of the largest American cities.

Mr. Vallon is now taking the

cities of the southwest. He had some interesting experiences recently with his camera, stationed on the Mexican border when the U. S. troops were despatched in pursuit of Villa. He also secured some remarkable pictures taken in the spring training camps of the National and American League base ball teams. The new American city series will be started in the Ford Animated Weekly this week. So large has grown the demand for Ford films that the titles are now being translated for circulation in South America and Europe.

Crosses Desert Sands In Closed Cadillac

Mrs. M. A. Acton Drives Victoria And Finds It Is Ideal For All Weather

The closed car always has been considered a car for city use, and for driving in stormy, wintry weather. Comes now a champion of this type of vehicle as the ideal car for desert driving. Mrs. M. A. Acton, who has toured throughout the United States and abroad and who has attained no little reputations as a world traveler, declares that for desert driving there is no car as comfortable as a victoria type.

Last winter, while in New York, Mrs. Acton visited the motor car show and was much impressed with the Cadillac exhibit. She selected a victoria as her choice of car, and forwarded an order to Don Lee's Los Angeles house to have one ready for her when she arrived in Los Angeles.

Shortly thereafter Mrs. Acton went to Los Angeles and accepted delivery on her car. It was used in winter touring through deserts and rough country in Southern California, Mrs. Acton being an ardent devotee of motoring, no matter what the season.

With the coming of spring the victoria was equipped with an electric fan, and thus converted into a summer car.

Ingenuity and Patience The Chief Requisites

While out motoring one pleasant Sunday afternoon in the summer, about 15 miles from the nearest garage, my motor began to spit and miss, and finally stopped.

Being somewhat of a mechanic I began to look for the trouble. I first examined the wiring and gasoline line and found them to be in good condition. I then examined the spark plugs and after placing the switch on the battery position I cranked the motor over, but could get no spark at the plugs. The ground wire and the wires at the magneto were found to be in good condition, as also the magneto brush. I had an ammeter with me and tested my dry cells, and they showed sufficient current to start on. For the moment I was stuck, but remembering that the make and break mechanism is not trouble-proof, I examined it, and found that the small pin holding the make and break to the magneto drive shaft had become worn and dropped out. I knew I could not proceed with this pin missing, and already had visions of a walk of several miles to phone the nearest garage. However, I made up my mind to try to make a temporary repair. The part which caused all the trouble was a little round pin, tapered at the end, about one inch long and about one-quarter inch thick. I went through my tool box and found nothing that I could make do, but I finally secured a twenty penny nail, which by dint of hard and tedious labor I filed down to the required size. In order to get the pin in its place properly I had to remove the magneto, and by placing the one end of the shaft on a stone I finally made a tight fit.

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The acknowledged superiority of Federal Lorries is due entirely to the precision and care with which they are constructed. Manufactured by a company of long standing and excellent reputation. Backed up by the records of thousands of satisfied owners, in every part of the world.

Buyers of Federal Lorries are assured of the soundness of their investment. Replacement parts may always be obtained, by buying of the world's foremost Lorry makers.

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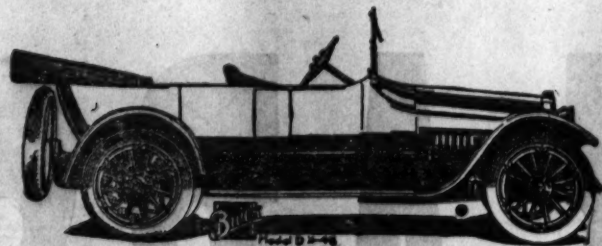
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SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JUNE 25, 1916

'THE REST' EASILY DEFEAT THE S.C.C.

Capt. Barrett, with 127 Not Out, Main Contributor to 202 For Six Wickets

BHOORA AN ACQUISITION

Parise Cricketer Shapes Well In First Big Match Here; Scores 50, Bowls Well

The Rest of Shanghai had a very easy victory over the Cricket Club yesterday, the former running up 202 for six wickets, declaring and then disposing of the Club for 118. The Club had some hard luck, as Lanning, one of their soundest men, had to retire hurt after scoring a down.

However, they further lessened their chances by wild play. The game ought to have been called about 5.30, on account of the poor light, but no appeal was made and then, over a hundred short, the ball went out for stealing runs. You cannot make a century in half-an-hour with snatched singles and the state of flux in it generated probably occasioned misjudgment of balls and the loss of wickets.

Whitehead made a most glaring error when he called Wheeler to one which could not help resulting in a run-out and Captain Barrett made it the more certain by throwing the wicket down straight away.

The feature of the game was a fine stand by Captain Barrett and Bhooora, a former new to Shanghai cricket, but a distinct acquisition, as he is both a fine batsman and bowler. Quayle was a failure and when he went the score was only 17 for three.

Then Bhooora joined Barrett and a change came over the game. It must be admitted that the bowling was very loose and ought to have been punished and these two set about to do it. They hammered it all round the field, no matter who came on and a catch from Bhooora which Middleton dropped proved very expensive.

Steadily the account went up to 100 and on to 124, when Bhooora, with 50 to his own account, was bowled by Whitehead. Three others had a turn, but did little more than hold their wickets for a while to let the old Hampshire man—now, apparently, back to form—do the main scoring. He was not long in accumulating 127, with the team's total at 202 for six and then the innings was declared, Barrett being not out.

The Club opened in more promising style and 43 went up for four wickets. Stagg was now well set and there seemed every chance of another big stand. He saw Whisen go at 90 and Whitmore at 100, but at 108 himself lifted one to Tom Wallace, who could not but help hold it.

The rest looked easy and proved so for the innings was finished off for 118.

The scores follow:

Rest of Shanghai	
A. A. Claxton, b. Whitehead.....	9
F. Milner, b. Billings.....	2
Capt. Barrett, not out.....	127
J. A. Quayle, b. Billings.....	3
C. H. Bhooora, b. Whitehead.....	50
H. B. Ollerden, c. Whisen, b. Whitehead.....	0
T. Wallace, c. Whisen, b. Whitehead.....	25
T. S. Fry, not out.....	2
T. W. R. Wilson, did not bat.....	2
W. J. Haynes, did not bat.....	2
T. Main, did not bat.....	2

Extras..... 3

Total (6 wickets)..... 202

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
O. M. Billings.....	13	4	51
C. C. Whitehead.....	13	—	69
E. Wheeler.....	2	—	8
C. E. Whitmore.....	2	—	15
E. W. Stagg.....	3	—	27
W. C. G. Clifford.....	9.3	1	28

S.C.C.

A. E. Lanning, retired hurt.....	12
H. Middleton, c. and b. Quayle.....	6
E. G. Tait, c. Milner, b. Quayle.....	24
W. C. D. Turner, b. Quayle.....	0
W. C. G. Clifford, b. Bhooora.....	9
E. W. Stagg, c. T. Wallace, b. Bhooora.....	25
L. B. Whisen, c. Quayle, b. T. Main.....	2
C. E. Whitmore, b. Main.....	3
S. Wheeler, run out.....	1
C. C. Whitehead, c. Wilson, b. Bhooora.....	9
G. M. Billings, not out.....	3

Extras..... 13

Total..... 119

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
J. A. Quayle.....	10	2	39

(Continued on Page 2)

Fire Brigade Celebrate Jubilee With Smoker

By Domino

"To night is a lady's postscript to the display last week," said Mr. Brodie Clark in a wittily turned speech last evening at the Fire Brigade smoking concert held in the British Consulate grounds by kind permission of Consul-General Sir Edward Fraser.

When the various companies of the Brigade raced up on their motors and trucks and ladders to the accompaniment of musical honours the ground was found to be tastefully decorated with lights and bunting.

The evening began well with the different companies entertaining their guests at their messes. At Hongkew the function was made especially interesting by the presence of old members—some looking back 30 years—and the presentation to an old fire fighter, Mr. Kahler, of a long service medal. As is usual on these occasions Mr. Fenton, the foreman of No. 2, made a gracefully delivered oration which brought everyone to their feet cheering lustily.

At the concert itself Mr. E. C. "saw" opened the show with a request—enthusiastically complied with—for everyone to sing the Marseillaise and the British National Anthem. He then asked the company to consider him there that evening as an old fire fighter and an Englishman and in no other capacity whatsoever.

In his speech he said that the object of the celebration was to provide a souvenir in the shape of a cheque to all firemen from both Brigades now serving at the front.

He said he was proud to say that no less than 47 men were now on active service. He would ask all present to stand while he read the names of those who had given their lives in the great cause:

E. T. Hayward, Deluge Co.
I. V. Busby and K. Cousins, Victoria Co.

V. Mathieu, French Brigade.
He mentioned, amid cheers, the fact that P. C. G. Walker had been awarded the Military Cross at the hands of the King. He said that a splendid souvenir of the 50 years working of the Brigade had been compiled and copies could be had at \$2.00 each. The proceeds would all go to the concert receipts.

[I hear that the souvenir has been largely the work of Foreman A. E. Fenton and Foreman L. H. Turner, both of No. 2 Company.]

Mr. C. E. Sparks had kindly presented the Brigade with 125 copies of the China War Book which were also on sale. Needless to say the evening was a tremendous success and the different companies were loud in their praise of Mr. MacGregor for his work in the decorations, of Mr. Taylor, of the S. M. C. Electricity Dept., for the lighting, of the Consul General for the loan of the ground, and of Mr. Shepherd for his excellent catering and providing all refreshments at strictly cost prices.

The Consul General for Russia, the French Vice Consul, representatives from the Belgian community, Consul Phillips and Major Trueman were among the guests. Cheers with musical honours accompanied all the Allied national anthems.

The musical program consisted of 20 turns excluding extras and encores were demanded to all items. Among those who appeared were Messrs. Waddell, Lucas, Dearn, Gordon, the brothers Harris, Deane, Clay, Clarke, Graham-Barrow, Daniels, Maunders, Ferguson and Peacock. It was long after midnight when the company went home.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major P. E. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, June 23, 1916.
53. Promotions:—The following promotions have been approved by the Council and appear in the Municipal Gazette of 22nd inst. Seniority will date from June 21, 1916, and in the order in which the names appear below:—
Engineer Co.—Sergeant R. C. Young to be 2/Lieutenant.
"A" Co. (British)—C. Sergeant St. G. R. Clark to be 2/Lieutenant.
Main Battery—Sergeant D. L. Ralph to be 2/Lieutenant.
Shanghai Scottish—C. Sergeant H. R. Stewart to be 2/Lieutenant.
Customs Co.—Corporal J. S. Cubbon to be 2/Lieutenant.
Austrian Co.—Sergeant Major B. E. Low to be 2/Lieutenant.

The Brooklyn Bluejackets Put Up a Rattling Good Musical Comedy



School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

Yesterday, the Hanbarian played their first cricket match this season and, though late, I extend them a hearty welcome. They have some excellent material in their team and within a few weeks, with hard training, they ought to be able to tackle the Public School for a close game. I note among their team the names of some good players, such as Quincey, Clifford, J. V. and G. V. Jensen, A. R. and A. Madar and A. J. Willis. The latter has, till this season, been a regular player for the Rest, second string. By the bye, Willis is skipper and that is enough to say that he is going to lick his team into shape.

Public School's star batter and all-round athlete, A. V. White, will not be seen playing at the wickets as often as he used to be. By too much recreation, he has had a strain and he will merely satisfy his craving for cricket by playing in a match now and then. It will make a big gap in the Old Boys' promising team, as White is considered at times to be their mainstay.

Looking over second eleven cricket matches, it is worth while mentioning that H. J. Ambrose, of the Rest, is a deadly bowler. The way he trundled against the P. S. O. B. had great effect in demoralizing their best batsmen for very few runs. He has such a spin on the ball that he keeps the batsmen guessing. He bowls dead slow too.

There are several new contestants in the P. S. O. B. tennis tournament who look like bagging that Gold Medal racket. Smith, by beating Ollerden, showed that he will do something. It was no easy matter to beat Ollerden and the game lasted till darkness set in. The first set showed that both players were at their best form, but Smith made great headway in placing accurately. Again, there are Sterlingwerf, Hawes and G. Madar. David was beaten by F. Madar, he being somewhat out of form. E. V. Rowland is also another who may do much.

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden Monday afternoon beginning at 5.30:—
1. March, "Bersagliere".....D. Capua
2. Overture, "Action".....Auber
3. Waltz, "Wedding of the Winds".....Hall
4. Selection, "Maid Marian".....de Koven
5. Extr'acts, "Summer Dreams".....Squires
6. Selection, "Faust".....Gounod
A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

Lawn Bowls

The second round of the Rink Competition of the Lawn Bowls Club was held yesterday. The scores were:

R. A. Lawson (skip)	J. C. Thomson (skip)
8	16

S. Hammond	D. Menzies
A. W. Dewhurst	J. Frost
R. Simmons	Dr. J. W. Ross

D. M. Graham	L. Evans
H. B. Stewart	E. Hunter
J. V. Vine	J. Scotson
C. W. Marshall	W. J. Gray

G. H. Phillips	A. D. Bell
D. MacDonald	J. J. Sheridan
C. E. Pearson	J. Valentine
E. M. Reid	J. B. Grant

Mr. O. Crewe-Read's rink drew a bye.	Mr. A. Gray's Team v. Mr. Fowler's Team
The match was played yesterday.	The scores were:
Mr. Gray's Team	Mr. Fowler's Team
A. Gray	H. H. Fowler

A. G. Mossop	J. P. Lowe
G. R. Wingrove	H. Browett
E. Whisen	E. Payne

O. Crewe-Read	J. T. Dinseluff
W. A. Ogden	G. Dunlop
V. Grundy	F. Large
D. MacGregor	F. H. Walker

E. C. Emmett	J. C. Macdougall
B. Hunting	A. T. Wignall
F. C. Banham	E. A. Sampson
W. J. Gande	A. W. Stirling

C. M. Bain	W. N. C. Allen
J. Ross Young	J. Park
H. M. Gorton	Dr. W. H. Ross
A. Samson	W. Dutton

Shanghai Dock Team Win	The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. played the New Engineering Works on the grounds of the Yangtze-Poo Lawn Bowls Club last Sunday.
Scores:	
Shanghai Dock	New Engineering
team	team
R. Dorrance (skip)	G. McMurdo (skip)
W. T. Bisset	J. Shaw
R. K. Hamilton	J. Conacher
S. Graham	18 J. B. Taylor

A. McCallum (skip)	F. Ferrier (skip)
C. Richards	A. Ferrier
W. G. Todd	W. Smith
J. S. Keith	22 C. A. Fromm

A. Taylor (skip) F. Lloyd (skip)

J. Panchon	J. McPherson
J. Gray	G. S. Anderson
T. Mason	25 S. Rosario

Yangtze-Poo v. Recreation Club	This match will take place on the Rinks of the Yangtze-Poo Green this afternoon at 4 p.m. The following will represent the home club:—
Messrs. J. Burnside, A. Malcolm, A. H. Miller, G. B. Miller, R. C. Atkinson, P. H. Robinson, A. McGregor, P. Lloyd, G. McMurdo, F. Ferrier, R. Dorrance, W. T. Bisset, G. McCallum, J. Shaw, G. Johnston, J. Panchon.	

Reserves:—W. Smith, S. Rosario, R. K. Hamilton, H. Sanborne.	The following have been selected to play for the Shanghai Recreation Club:—Messrs. A. Eek, W. J. Ward, S. Green, S. M. Wallace, G. Manwaring, J. E. Lucas, P. W. Reeves, F. Milner, H. Vetch, E. F. White, C. D. Komaroff, W. S. Featherstonhaugh, R. J. Howdman, E. O. Thomas, Capt. Spink, R. Phillips.
Reserves:—Messrs. E. Noakes, H. S. Smyth.	

Draw for Handicap	The following is the draw for the Lawn Bowls Club Handicap Competition, for which a cup has been presented by Mr. A. D. Bell:—
First Round	
G. L. Campbell (—2) v. J. Ross Young (scr.)	
H. Browett (plus 4) v. D. MacGregor (plus 4)	
C. B. Wingrove (plus 4) v. E. M. Ross (plus 4)	
C. W. Foster (—2) v. R. Simmons (plus 2)	
C. E. Pearson (plus 2) v. E. Whisen (plus 2)	
W. N. C. Allen (—2) v. F. B. Walker (plus 2)	
F. Large (scr.) v. J. Frost (plus 2)	
J. J. Sheridan (plus 2) v. B. Hunting (plus 2)	
A. T. Wignall (plus 4) v. E. Payne (plus 2)	
A. T. Wignall (plus 4) v. E. Payne (plus 2)	
A. Stephen (plus 2) v. J. T. Dinseluff (—2)	
A. G. Mossop (plus 4) v. A. Samson (plus 2)	
E. Hunter (scr.) v. J. Valentine (plus 2)	
W. Calderwood (plus 4) v. J. C. Thomson (—2)	
L. Evans (—2) v. J. Quin (plus 2)	
J. Scotson (scr.) v. C. W. Marshall (plus 4)	
G. Dunlop (scr.) v. W. Dutton (plus 2)	
V. Grundy (plus 2) v. W. J. Vine (plus 2)	

Derby..... (2nd win) 20	Cobbs..... 25
Bell..... 27	Belinae..... 20
Asadian..... 15	Spoon Event:—Ten targets, single rise, 16 yards:—
Derby..... 10	Bell..... 8
Cobbs..... 9	Belinae..... 4
Asadian..... 4	Mr. Derby won both events with the excellent score of 29 out of 40 birds.

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(Continued on Page 4)

BROOKLYN AGAIN BEATS SHANGHAI

Weak Fielding Is Principal Cause of Local Ball Club's Defeat

SCORE OF GAME IS 6 TO 0

Hutchinson Stars for Locals In Center Field; Gahn Pitches Excellent Game

It's a sad tale, mates. The Shanghai team was doing fine up to the seventh. In that inning it fell all to pieces. When it was over Brooklyn had won by a score of six to nothing.

The town boys started off well. Everybody was on his toes and full of ginger. They played like clockwork for six innings though Brooklyn did slip one by in the 4th. A delicate veil should be drawn over the awful seventh. The loss said about it the better. Swan started it by throwing wild to home and letting a runner in. After that his team-mates did their worst and when the inning finally was finished Brooklyn had put over four more runs.

Hutchinson, center field for Shanghai, did some star work in his position. In the eighth he made all three putouts by catching long flies. He got the third after a long hard run that allowed him to get but one hand under the ball.

Brooklyn worked a new pitcher—a stocky red-headed person by the name of Gahn. He won his game, fanned four batsmen and allowed no more walks. Swan gave three men perfect strikes out two and made two more. The longest hits were two batters by Rasmussen and Roberts. The double plays were: Rasmussen to Morrison to Pennywit, and Gahn to Leatherby to Daniels. The score:

Brooklyn.....	0 0 0 1 0 4 0 1 6
Shanghai.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Brooklyn.....	A B R H S O A E
Leatherby, 2nd.....	4 1 1 1 6 3 0
Friel, c.f.....	4 1 0 0 3 1 0
Eysinger, c.....	3 0 0 0 6 0 0
Daniels, 1st.....	5 0 2 0 10 0 1
Tangerman, r.f.....	5 2 1 0 0 0 0
Hibel, 3rd.....	4 0 0 0 1 1 1
Bower, l.f.....	3 0 1 0 1 0 0
McGrath, s.....	5 1 1 1 1 2 1
Gahn, p.....	4 1 2 1 0 5 0

Total.....	37 6 8 3 27 12 5
Shanghai.....	A B R H S O A E
Rasmussen, 3rd.....	4 0 1 0 4 1 0
Hutchinson, c.f.....	4 0 2 0 5 1 0
Holliday, s.....	3 0 0 0 1 4 1
Morrison, 2nd.....	4 0 3 0 2 2 2
Tinkum, r.f.....	3 0 0 0 3 1 0
Pennywit, 1st.....	4 0 1 1 3 0 2
Roberts, c.....	4 0 2 1 4 1 1
Neiper, r.f.....	4 0 1 0 0 0 0
Swan, p.....	3 0 0 0 0 3 0

Total.....	33 0 8 3 27 14 7
A double-header will be played between Brooklyn and Cincinnati this afternoon. Play begins at 2 o'clock.	

The Citizen School

The 3rd graduate day of the Citizen School was held yesterday in the Kiangwan Road opening with student manual drill at 3 p.m. At 4 o'clock students and friends assembled in the Hall of the new building where the exercises were carried out. Mr. Tai, Director of the School, spoke of the gradual progress of the school. He said that the school was founded in 1911 when it occupied a hired house in the Chaofoong Road, Hongkew. It was soon found that the house was unable to hold the great attendance of students, and therefore a new building was planned. Funds were secured and a new building was constructed. He also told of the raising of higher standards of school courses.

Mr. Wu, Ting-sen, a new graduate in the school, read an English essay on "What a Boy Can do?" Pastor Yuan Su-an dwelt on the necessity of individual independence.

Finally, Mr. Tai conferred certificates and prizes on the students. He said that the school of this term showed much improvement in athletic sports, but he remarked on the difficulty of students in getting the award of honor for which one must have no demerit or absence and pass all studies in the first grade. The graduates are to be sent to seek further education in St. John's University.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—<

The Rest' Easily Defeat the S.C.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

T. W. H. Wilson, 5 - 17
C. H. Bhoora, 8.4 - 20 3
T. Main, 4 - 29 2
R.A.T. v. St. Andrew's

Played on St. Andrew's ground at the Race Course and won by the visitors. Scores:

R.A.T.
J. J. Ellis, c. Howell, b. Donaldson 6
G. F. E. Norris, b. Brown 12
J. B. Katz, c. Gates, b. Donaldson 15
W. C. Foster, c. Gutterres, b. Hyndman 12
Hyndman 12
H. G. Boyling, b. Donaldson 2
H. E. Brower, c. Brodie, b. Brown 12
M. Langley, c. and b. Hyndman 12
A. M. Hansen, b. Brown 7
B. Bailey, b. Hyndman 1
H. Moore, c. Howell, b. Brown 0
L. Guedes, not out 1
Extras 8

Total 94
Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Donaldson	10	1	32	2
Gutterres	5	1	12	—
Brown	8	—	21	4
Hyndman	4	—	11	2

St. Andrew's
F. Gates, b. Ellis 12
F. S. Hyndman, c. Boyling, b. Norris 1

U. Gutterres, c. Foster, b. Ellis 36
R. A. Donaldson, c. Katz, b. Ellis 2
G. Howell, b. Foster 2
E. G. Barnes, b. Ellis 9
A. J. Brown, b. Norris 5
E. F. Thorpe, b. Ellis 3
G. A. Johanson, c. Norris, b. Ellis 2
W. A. Singer, not out 3
E. A. Brodie, b. Ellis 9
Extras 2

Total 177
Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. F. E. Norris	8	—	21	2
A. M. Hansen	4	—	17	0
J. J. Ellis	7	1	22	7
W. C. Foster	2	—	5	1

Race 2nd Best Police
The Police faced badly before the attack of Ambrose and Cooper although Robertson and Newman batted extremely well for 24 and 29 respectively. No-one else on the side got to double figures. Cooper and Wallace opened for the Race, and at 44 Cooper left for 18. Wallace retired 48 and Brandt, 60, absolutely collared the Police bowling and the Race won an easy victory.

Scores follow:

Police
J. F. Prosser, b. Ambrose 0
A. Ellis, b. Ambrose 0
K. E. Newman, b. Ambrose 23

Hudson Super-Six in the Limelight on the Mexican Border



General Obregon, Minister of War of Mexico, is seen in the back seat, next to the Hudson Super-Six pennant. Seated next General Obregon, in the middle, is General George Bell, commander of the border forces at El Paso. Seated next to him is the Mexican Consul Garcia, located at El Paso. In front of General Obregon, on the auxiliary seat, is General Trevino, commander of Mexican troops in Northern Chihuahua. The picture was taken as the generals left the private car of General Scott and Funston in El Paso, after a conference.

J. Robertson, c. and b. Cooper 24
J. B. Adams, c. White, b. Cooper 5
T. W. Spottiswoode, c. Cooper, b. Ambrose 0
C. Doyle, b. Cooper 0
J. Mason, run out 2
J. Rock, b. Cooper 0
G. Sale, b. Ambrose 4
J. Treacher, not out 1
Total 69
Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ambrose	12	35	5	—
Ollerdesen	5	20	0	—
Cooper	6.1	14	4	—

S.C.C. 2nd
S. M. Wallace, retired 48
H. J. Cooper, c. Prosser, b. Spottiswoode 18
A. V. White, b. Spottiswoode 0
J. Ransford, b. Sale 11
R. S. J. Brandt 60
H. J. Ambrose, b. Robertson 10
C. Ollerdesen, b. Robertson 9
C. Madar, run out 5
R. Phillips, c. Robertson, b. Sale 0
E. Noakes, run out 1
Kemaruff, not out 1
Total 138
Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sale	12.2	24	2	—
Spottiswoode	4	32	2	—

Hanbury Old Boys
T. H. Porter, c. Thomson, b. Bailey 24

Campbell 0
A. W. Johnson, c. Chestham, b. Campbell 9
J. V. Jensen, c. Thomson, b. Campbell 0
A. Madar, c. Teendale, b. Campbell 12
G. V. Jensen, b. Bailey 1
E. Gifford, c. Thomson, b. Bailey 6
R. Remedios, not out 1
Total 48
Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. L. W. Bailey	8	2	20	6
D. Campbell	7.1	—	28	4



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Shanghai



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TIN LIKE SILVER—
PAINT LIKE NEW.

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TANSAN

None genuine without the name J. Clifford-Wilkinson

GANDE, PRICE & CO.

Sole Agents for China

Denying Suits At Royal Auction

Warning Bids

My An Expert

New York, May 21.—Letters with regard to eliminating the score of 125 for a game in duplicate auction show that the first question to suggest itself to those who have given thought to the subject will be the increased tendency to play for penalties.

If there is to be no bonus for winning the game it would seem to be better to play for 50 points a trick than for between 6 and 10, and that no one would make a bid except on a comparative certainty, for fear of being set.

In connection with this point it may be worth while to note that one of the leading authorities on the game, W. C. Whitehead, does not think that the present penalty limit, 200 in duplicate, is enough to compensate for the possibilities of the opposing hands when they are strong enough to secure such a heavy penalty. He thinks it should be at least 250, if not 400.

If that is so, it would seem to be an easy matter to deduct the possible 125 from the present, or the fair limit, and hold the penalties down to 200 or 250. These penalties are an integral part of the game. Bonuses are not.

There are apparently a large number of players who insist that if there were no 125 for a game won in duplicate they would all be playing for the large value, 50 a trick, as that would bring the larger returns. While there may be something in this it must not be forgotten that it would be foolish to let the opponents play the hand unless setting their contract was a comparative certainty. How often is this the case?

What is to be gained by letting the opponents play the hand at one heart, in the hope of scoring 50 or 100 against them, only to find that they can make 16 and 15, when you could easily have made 27 and 27 on spades?

The attempt to pick up some penalties that were not by any means sure shows a loss of the difference between their score of 25 points and your possibility of 54. These 54 points are sacrificed in the hope of setting the heart contract for at least 100. Suppose you had done so, they would still have 16 honors to score, leaving your net gain 34, a loss of 2 points on the deal.

I am soon to have some statistics, compiled from a large number of actual scores in which nothing was taken for winning a game and the whole play was normal, but always with the possibility of penalties in view. Those who discuss this matter must not forget that while one may take a sting to save a rubber when playing for a stake and the rubber is worth 250, in duplicate there is no rubber and the largest bonus is only 125.

Denying Partner's Suits

The most prominent features of modern auction are the boldness in declaring no trumps, the readiness to double one trick bids and the promptitude with which players will deny assistance in the partner's bids.

The safety of all bids made on average depends on one thing and one only, and that is confidence that the partner will not leave you in the lurch if the bid does not fit his hand. In order to maintain this confidence modern players are sometimes called upon to make declarations that would seem little better than ridiculous to those who were not familiar with the theory upon which they are based.

One of the surest signs that a player is not up to date in his habits of leaving his partner in with declarations that he cannot support. The modern player is always ready to warn his partner when he is on dangerous ground and he does not care much how far he has to go with these warnings. He will keep it up until he gets him where he will be safe or forces the opponents to come to his rescue with a bid. The beginner at this denying part of the game usually gives up too soon. Sometimes the partner will neglect to deny a suit on the first round of bids. Sometimes he will deny the first suit and forget to deny the second also. One can see examples of all kinds at any club. Here are

a few samples. The first is from a big duplicate game:

H—A J 7 2
C—Q 7 5
D—7 3
S—J 10 6 4
H—Q 10 8
C—A 5
D—A Q J
S—Q 7 2
H—K 9 6 5
C—K 10 8
D—10 5 4
S—A 3 2

Z dealt and bid no trump. A belongs to the school that will bid a major suit against a no-trumper, but not a minor suit, so he bids two hearts. If Y had a trick outside his two stoppers in hearts he would double. As it is he passes. So does B, who cannot see how he can make three odd in clubs or diamonds against a no-trumper.

But that is not the point in modern bidding. B's duty is to deny the hearts, no matter what his bids do so. If he has two suits of equal length, he should bid the one of higher value first always, so that his partner shall not increase the contract in making his choice later.

He bid on these cards was three diamonds. If that did not suit his partner he could have shown the clubs. A has something in his hand besides hearts, or else he has so many hearts that he does not care what B holds.

Left to play the hand at two hearts, A was fortunate not to lose more than sixty-six points. At diamonds, B would have won four by cards and four honors, fifty-six points easily enough. Unless his opponents play well he will go game at diamonds. Penalty for not denying the partner's suit, 125 points.

That is an example of failing to make a single denial. Here is a specimen of failure to make the second denial, after having got the first one right.

H—A
C—A K 9 8 7
D—K J 10 7 2
S—3 5
H—Q J 10 8 7
C—4 2
D—A Q J
S—A Q 8 2
H—A K 9 8 2
C—Q 10 8 5
D—3
S—10 6 4

Z dealt and bid a heart, which A passed. Y denied the hearts by declaring the higher value of his two five card suits, diamonds, which B passed. Instead of denying the takeout suit, and going to three clubs, Z left Y to play it at two diamonds.

After the hand, Z explained that it seemed ridiculous to go to three clubs on his cards, but that it was not the point. The important thing is to deny the diamonds, just as Y has denied the hearts.

Y cannot have five spades, or he would have bid the higher value suit first. If he has only one heart he must have four in one of the black suits. Neither opponent has made a bid. What is Z afraid of? Y can go back to the diamonds if he has enough of them.

Being left in to play the hand, Y loses 64 points. Having strong trumps, B avoided the short suit and started the spades. Y ruffed the third round and led the jack of trumps, hoping to defend the clubs. B won the trick and forced Y again, Y having no good discard. Four trumps in B's hand and two spades set the contract.

If Z goes to three clubs, the least he will make will be four odd and four honors, 48 points. One pair went game on this hand through A's leading the hearts, which allowed Z to lead a second round at once and give dummy a spade discard. Two rounds of trumps followed and then Z cleared the diamonds and ruffed them out, losing only two tricks, ace of spades and queen of diamonds.

At one table when Y denied the hearts by bidding the diamonds, Z denied the diamonds by going to no trumps and Y bid the clubs, going game on the hand through B's leading through the denied heart suit.

Here is a curious example of how these denied suits will sometimes

lead the adversaries to imagine that they have them all between them, with disastrous results.

H—K J 7
C—Q 5 4
D—5 4 3
S—A K Q
H—4 2
C—J 10 8 3
D—A
S—J 10 8 7 3
H—10 9 5
C—A 6
D—Q J 10 7 2
S—3 6 4

Z dealt and the bid was passed up to B, who declared one heart. When Z passed, A denied the hearts, as he had only very small cards, and bid the higher value of two equal suits, one spade, which Y passed.

B felt that he ought to deny the spades, as his two were so small especially as A's was a secondary bid, and he could not have the top in spades, so he declared the better of his two equal suits, bidding two diamonds. Of course this suited Z, who passed again.

Now A has to deny the diamonds, so he bids the clubs, although he has to go to three to do it. This was the only table at which a three club bid was arrived at with A to play the hand. At another table A got the play for two clubs by starting with a very bad spade bid on the first round and taking himself out of Y's double with two clubs when B passed.

At this table it was Y's lead and after laying down the king of spades he led through the diamond in dummy. A led the jack of clubs and brought down four honors. Then came the pretty play. A trumped the return of the diamond with the ten of clubs and led three rounds of hearts, ruffing the third with the nine of

trumps. The eight and trey of trumps put B in to make his two established hearts and the king of diamonds.

At the table at which A went three clubs it went round to Y, who figured that with all this denial of suits Z must have the diamonds, which was quite right, while Y had the hearts and spades and clubs probably stopped, so he bid three no trumps. Greatly to his astonishment, B doubled, and Y had no place to jump.

Had Z taken his partner out with four diamonds he would have saved 400 points, and if he can make only undoubted suit and undoubtedly the proper bid.

With all other suits stopped, B led the spades, and Y had no choice but to return a diamond, which allowed A to lead the hearts through Y, and B went right along for the third round still holding two reentry kings.

Y led a small club, as he could read A for no more diamonds if he had two five card suits bids originally, but B's seven forced dummy to play the ace, after which all Y could make was his spades, so he went down for 400. Hands are sometimes sent to me to support arguments against these takeout bids, but the result on which the arguments are based are usually traceable to bad play, not to good bidding. Here is an example, just to hand played in one of the leading card clubs in New York.

H—Q 10 9 6 4
C—J 6 5
D—J 10 8 2
S—J 10 8 7 3
H—K 8 7 3
C—Q
D—A Q J 7 3
S—7 4 2
H—A
C—A 9 7 4
D—10 8 5 4 3
S—A J 9

Z dealt and bid no trump. A bid two diamonds, which, it is hardly necessary to say, is a very bad bid, as he has the lead, and if he can make two diamonds he can save the game against the no trumper. To hope for game in diamonds is absurd.

Y bid two hearts, and B passed. Z

denied the hearts by going back to no trumps, showing at the same time that he was not afraid of the diamonds. A passed, but Y refused to listen to the warning and went three hearts.

Again B passed and again Z tried to warn his partner that he had better drop that heart suit, going back to three no trumps, but Y would not listen and went to four hearts. As he was was left to play the hand and made a little clam, the hand was at once sent to me as an example of the uselessness of denying suits. All that Z could have made as no trumps was three odd and 30 aces.

In answer to inquiries as to how Y made a little clam on cards in which the writer could not see more than two odd this explanation was sent:

Instead of leading his partner's declared suit, B started with the deuce of clubs. Y led a trump and dummy came back with a small club, which A did not trump. (Perhaps he thought B had the jack and could not hold on to it if A trumped).

Y led the nine of trumps, and B did not cover it with the jack, so the nine forced A's king. When A led the ace of diamonds Y trumped it, picked up B's jack of trumps with the queen and A's eight with the ten. B discarded a diamond, and Z let go diamonds right along.

The jack of spades induced B to put on the king, although he might have seen that if he held off he must make a diamond. This allowed Z to put Y back into the lead with the nine of spades, and also enabled Y to come through B's ten eight of clubs and catch them both.

In this an example of the weakness of the warning bids made by Z, or of

the ingenuity displayed by some persons in throwing away tricks?

If B starts with the king of his partner's declared suit, Y is forced at once. If he leads the trump and puts himself in with the club to lead trumps again, B will put on the jack and force Y with another diamond.

Now the only way for Y to save his queen of trumps is to put dummy in with the spade, and if he has nerve enough to take the finesse, in spite of the fact that if the king is with

A the finesse loses five tricks right there, he will make two odd, which he

will cover B's return of the nine. If A starts with the heart Z leads the club and finesse the spades, making

four tricks in each suit. A the finesse loses five tricks right there, he will make two odd, which he will cover B's return of the nine. If A starts with the heart Z leads the club and finesse the spades, making four tricks in each suit.

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(Continued from Page 1)

D. MacDonald (scr.) v. R. Hammond (plus 2).
 R. A. Lawson (-3) v. J. P. Lowe (plus 2).
 O. Crews-Read (-2) v. G. H. Phillips (-4).
 A. Gray (-2) v. W. A. Ogden (scr.).
 R. M. Reid (plus 4) v. F. A. Simpson (plus 4).
 W. J. Gande (plus 2) v. Dr. J. W. Ross (plus 4).
 J. C. Macdougall (-2) v. R. C. Emmett (plus 2).
 A. McGregor (scr.) v. A. Taylor (-3).
 D. M. Graham (-2) v. C. J. Head (plus 2).

Second Round

J. Park (scr.) v. H. B. Stewart (-2).
 J. Galletly (plus 4) v. C. M. Bain (-2).
 A. W. Starling (plus 4) v. F. L. Marshall (scr.).
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 The draw for the Handicap Cup presented by Mr. C. M. Bain is given below. The conditions are 10 ends, two woods.

1st Round

A. W. Starling (plus 2) v. J. Park (scr.).
 C. W. Foster (-1) v. J. P. Lowe (plus 1).
 D. Macgregor (plus 2) v. J. Valentine (plus 1).
 G. R. Wingrove (plus 2) v. W. N. C. Allen (-1).
 W. A. Ogden (scr.) v. W. J. Vine (plus 1).
 J. C. Macdougall (-1) v. A. Stephen (plus 1).
 E. Payne (plus 1) v. D. MacDonald (scr.).
 J. Grundy (plus 1) v. F. B. Walker (plus 1).
 R. Simmons (plus 1) v. W. Dutton (plus 1).
 D. M. Graham (-1) v. A. G. Moscop (plus 2).
 F. Large (scr.) v. J. Ross Young (scr.).
 G. H. Phillips (-2) v. F. L. Marshall (scr.).
 J. Scotson (scr.) v. A. Gray (-1).
 H. Brewett (plus 2) v. Quin (plus 1).
 E. C. Emmett (plus 1) v. A. D. Bell (-1).
 F. A. Simpson (plus 2) v. R. Hunter (plus 1).
 G. L. Campbell (-1) v. J. Galletly (plus 2).
 A. T. Wignall (plus 2) v. I. Evans (-1).
 Dr. J. W. Ross (plus 2) v. E. M. Ross (plus 2).
 C. J. Head (plus 1) v. A. Taylor (-1).
 R. Hunter (scr.) v. J. C. Thomson (-1).
 E. M. Reid (plus 2) v. J. Frost (plus 1).
 J. T. Disselduff (-1) v. G. Dunlop (scr.).
 W. J. Gande (plus 2) v. C. E. Pearson (plus 1).
 J. J. Sheridan (plus 1) v. E. When (plus 1).
 O. Crews-Read (-1) v. A. McGregor (scr.).

2nd Round

A. Samson (plus 1) v. R. A. Lawson (-1).
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When a game is popular, but is limited to a certain number of players, attempts are always made to adjust it to smaller numbers. Double dummy whist and Chinese bridge are examples. Now A. N. Regio of Boetlog has come out with a suggestion for playing two hand auction bridge, which he calls half auction. A good memory seems to be the chief requisite.

Half auction is played by two players only. The cards are cut and dealt as in four handed auction. Both players look at the two hands assigned to them, the dealer looks at his own hand and at the hand opposite to him and his opponent looks at the other two hands.

Both pairs of hands may be compared simultaneously for the purpose of choosing the one which you wish to play; that is, you may look at and compare the two hands assigned to you at the same time and compare them, without showing either to the opponent.

Under no circumstances may any card or cards be changed from any one hand to another. Both players having chosen a hand, the other two hands are abandoned face down. The dealer bids or passes and the opponent has the same privilege.

If both players pass there must be

a new deal. The player who fails to win the final bid has the lead.

Each trick consists of two cards, one card from each player.

Honors count the value of one trick of the suit declared or ten for each ace in no trump. Four or five honors in one hand or four aces in one hand count the same as in auction. Honors in the discarded hands do not count.

The rest of the scoring of games, rubber penalties or bonuses, etc., is the same as in regular auction.

It will surprise most players to discover what interesting situations will arise in this game. When play starts each player knows what cards are against him and he can vary his bid to mislead his opponent. He can make bluff bids or retain unexpected strength. He can set up the opponent's most likely bid and retain the hand most likely to defeat it, even at the expense of throwing away a much stronger hand for offence, etc.

Absent

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Parts 2 and 3 comprise a detailed directory of Schools, Colleges and Universities (including Medical Schools) where English is taught, and information concerning 2,000 Teachers connected with Western Education.

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